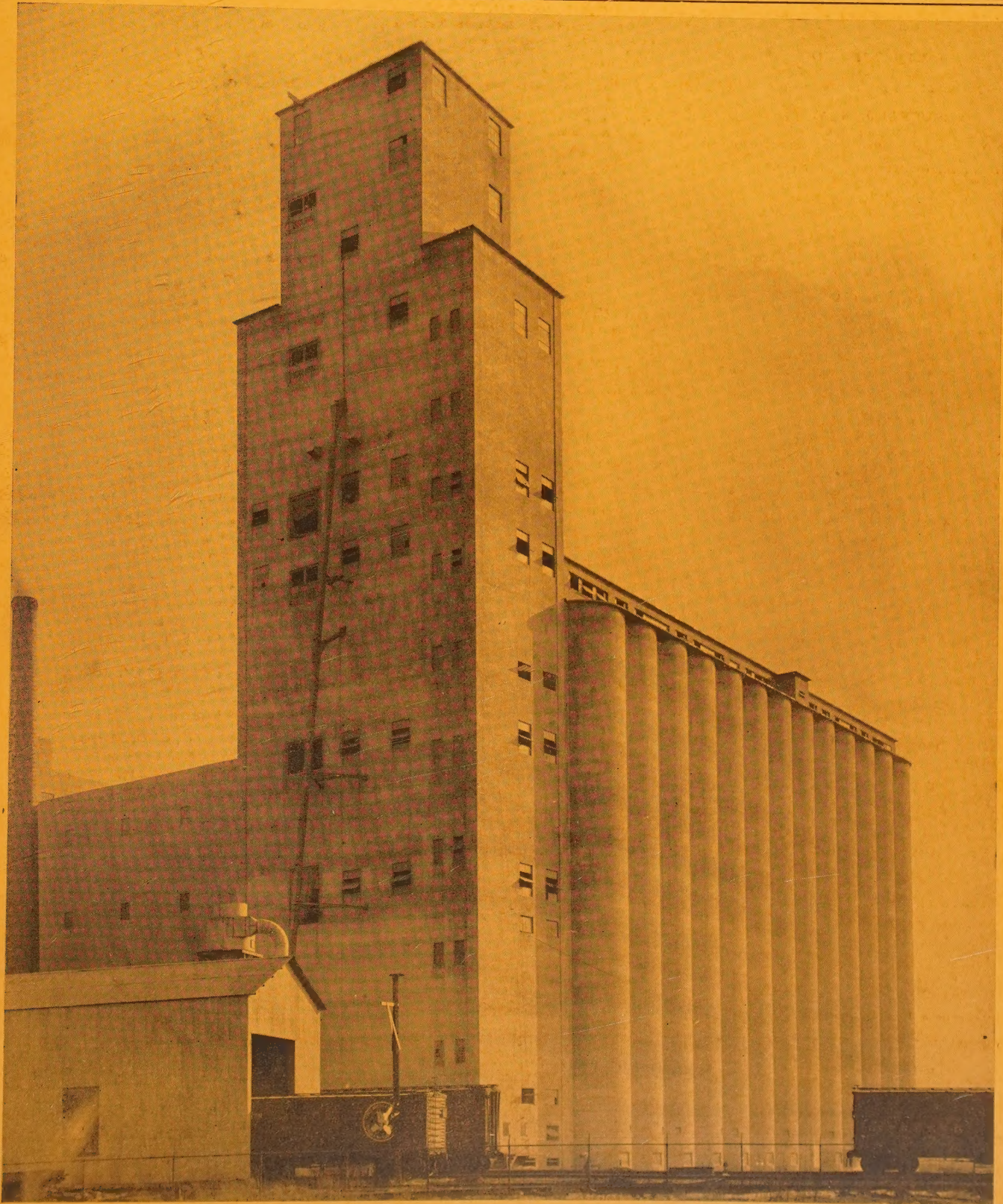


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[For description see pages 110-111]

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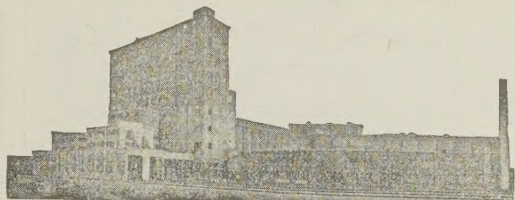
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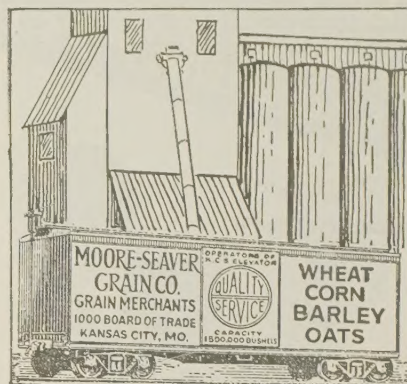
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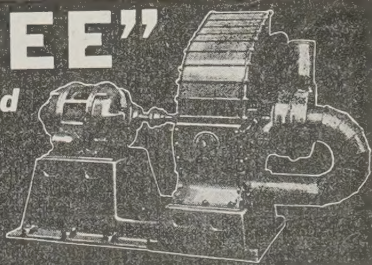
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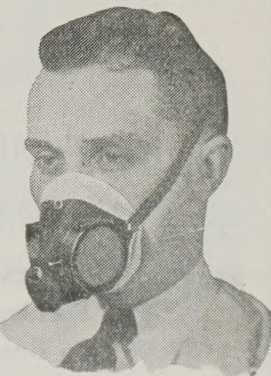
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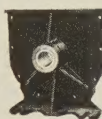
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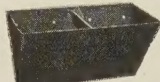
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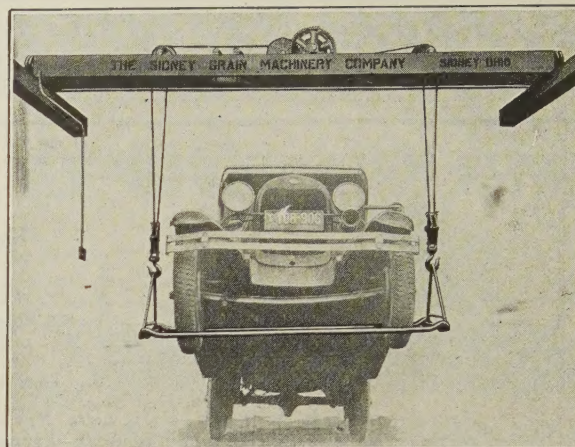
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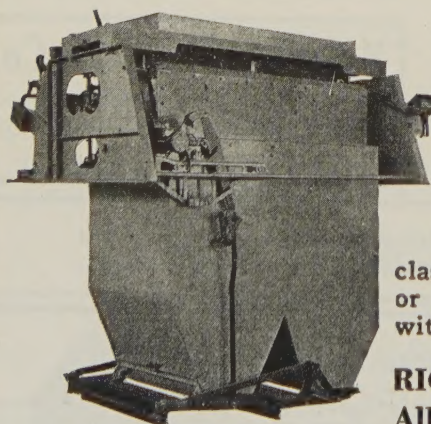
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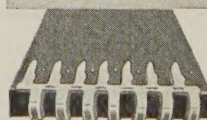
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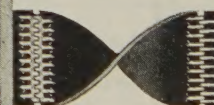
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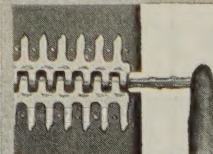
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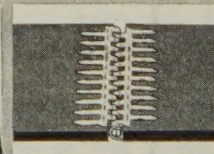
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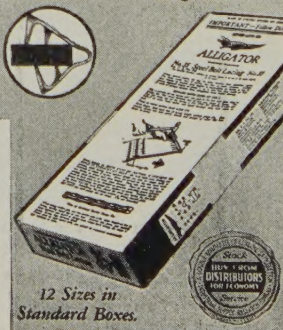


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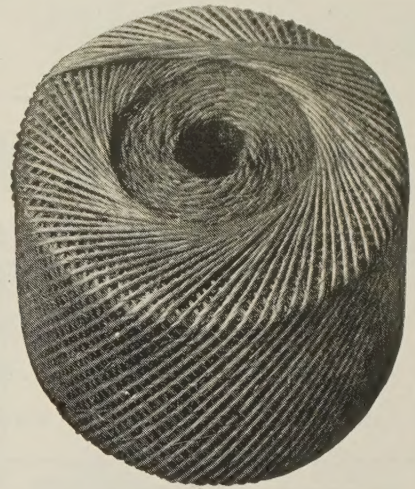
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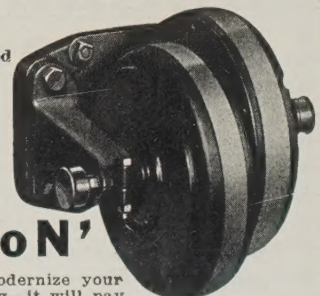
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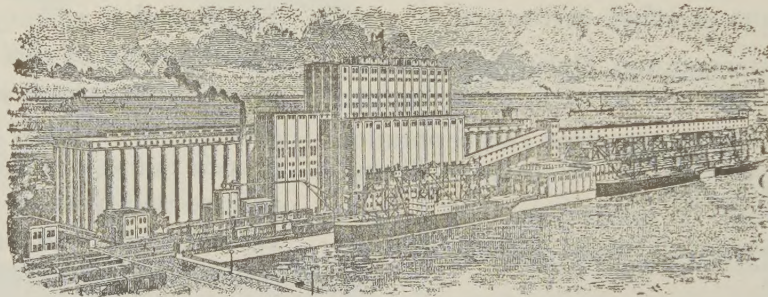
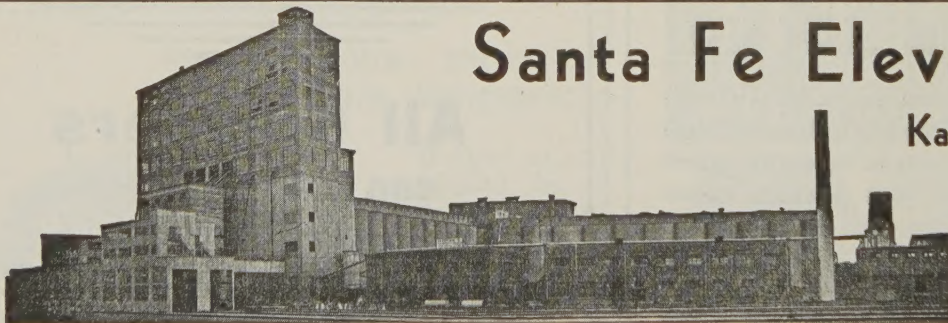
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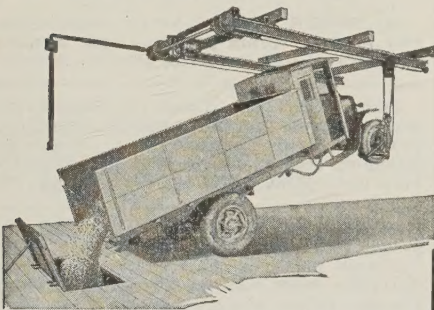
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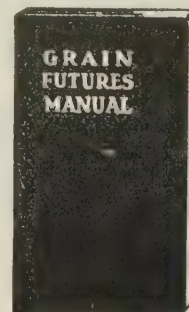
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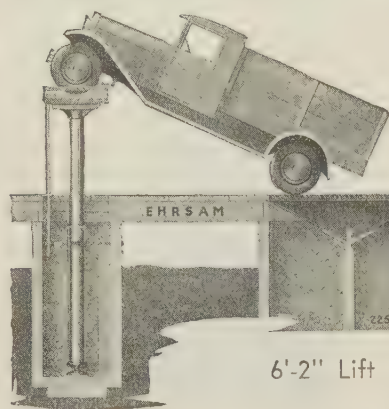
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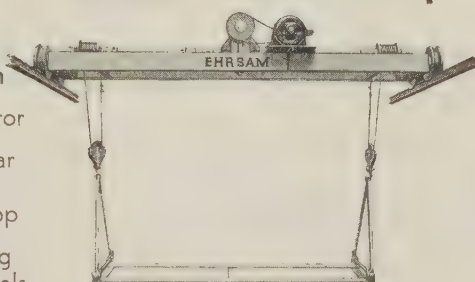
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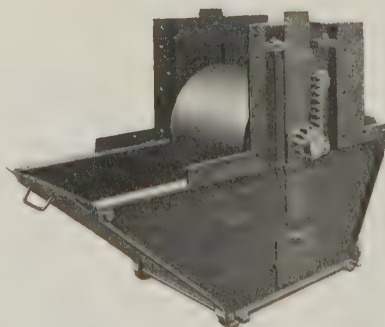
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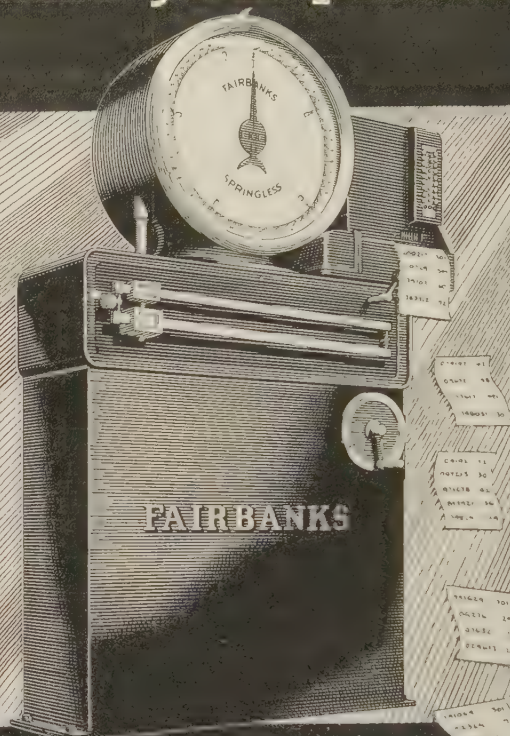
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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 10, 1937

CORN is not drying out in some important areas, the market effect of which should be a difference between high and low moisture corn, warranting drying artificially to make the grade.

THE CHINCH BUGS, grass hoppers, and the ice-coated wheat fields are giving the pessimists a lot to talk about these days, but no reliable evidence has yet been presented in support of a damaged wheat crop.

THAT fine looking clover seed grown in Idaho and Oregon is no better than the foreign seed sown is the new discovery of the seed experts, leading buyers to view with suspicion any seed not having a certificate of origin to prove its stamina.

THE REDUCED NUMBER of fires in country grain elevator offices so far this winter reflects greater precaution in safeguarding the office stove, and feeding it with care. The large number of office fires in the past have been rightly credited to pure carelessness.

BLACK LISTS and white lists are not very popular with the Federal Trade Commission, in fact it has recently ordered users to cease and desist.

PACIFIC Northwest shippers are enjoying the double blessing this February of settlement of the maritime strike and rising Liverpool bids for wheat.

WORKMEN'S compensation insurance is a good investment sometimes, as in the case at Shenandoah, Ia., where a plumber fell off the roof of a seed company's building and was awarded \$7,000 for his injuries.

STATE soil conservation directors who threaten to deprive farmers of their soil benefit payments for sowing foreign seed are exceeding their authority. The prohibition should be directed at inferior seed, irrespective of origin, foreign or domestic.

ARGENTINA as a market factor in the price of corn on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts is strengthened by the end of the maritime strike releasing 239 tied up ships, making possible a substantial addition to the 60,000,000 bus. already shipped to North America.

THE SAD PLIGHT of a Wisconsin plugger who had six cars of mostly good barley reduced in grade should encourage wise shippers to continue their practice of thoro and even mixing when forced by circumstances to place different qualities of grain in one car.

TRUCK operation is likely to prove unprofitable to the owner unless utilized full time to overcome the overhead expense. Even while standing idle in the garage a truck depreciates in trade-in value while the value of the license day by day diminishes to the vanishing point.

CROP INSURANCE could easily be made to underwrite carelessness, negligence, sloth or even fraud of those who never work unless driven. Who but a conscientious orange grower would burn oil smudges to save the crop from frost and the government a \$100,000,000 insurance loss? Any system that places a premium on shiftlessness must be condemned as contrary to public policy. About the only legitimate farm hazard is insurance against hail.

EDUCATION of men appointed or elected to high office proceeds slowly during their incumbency; but unfortunately for the public by the time their education has been completed an election takes place and the schooling of the new official begins all over again. A high official in the A. A. A. who four years ago was all for plowing up cotton and cutting wheat and corn acreage now openly declares himself for greater production. Unfortunately the farmers must follow this vacillating leadership or be deprived of the benefit payments employed to whip them into line.

SOME claim agents still persist in holding money they owe shippers for grain lost out of cars in transit. The shipper, who can prove his weights are usually correct, is in position to demand prompt payment.

OATS being the first crop to go into the ground at the beginning of spring should have early attention with smut treatment. Altho the old wet formaldehyde liquid treatment is good the newer ethyl mercuric phosphate chemical is more convenient and not less effective when applied in the form of a dust.

THE interruption to grain movement and even telephone communication between buyers and sellers in the flooded area can be expected to recur in future years until a sound policy of providing space for the superfluous waters is adopted. Narrowing the stream by dikes and silting up the bed only raises the crest to new highs.

THE PREVAILING HIGH PRICES have so stimulated the interest of winter wheat growers, that we now have an all-time record acreage, and everyone in touch with the field seed trade expects the farmers of the spring wheat states to follow suit with a greatly increased acreage of all small grains. The corn grower who plowed up some of his fields, or failed to plant his usual acreage is out to supply the U. S. market with the products of American fields, so that next year, feeders will not have to go to Argentina for their supply and interior U. S. dealers will be kept busy.

FOR several years the wheat market picture has been one of present scarcity and high prices for cash grain. This has continued so long there is danger the trade will become wedded to the idea. The wheat now moving from Argentina and the large acreage sown to winter wheat in our southwest as well as the about-face urge of the A. A. A. to produce more should reverse the situation. If investors who sense the change would concentrate their buying on the more remote futures it would be most helpful in giving warehousemen the carrying charges to which they are entitled.

THE OLD-TIME SCALES, with removable weights double the time needed to obtain an accurate weight of any load driving over a modern truck scale, yet many such out-of-date scales are still in use, and daily subjected to overloading because of the use of larger and larger trucks each season. The installation of any device which will automatically record and indicate the true weight will surely be praised by the farmers, as well as the gentleman presiding at the scale beam. The large dial generally employed makes it so easy for the scale men to read correctly the actual weight on the scale deck, that its use minimizes the chance for misreading.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS can not avoid maintaining a dusty house on every crop, because some dry grains contain an unusual amount of foreign matter, and unless the grain is run thru an efficient aspirator, clouds of dust are sure to arise from grain's first handling.

EMPLOYERS who find relaxation in a close study of the Social Security act, object to spending so much time figuring out the tax deduction to be made from the wages of each employee. Even with the best arranged books obtainable the new laws are not easy to apply intelligently.

UNIFORMITY in METHODS of seed analysis is required to obtain uniformity of RESULTS was well stated at the recent meeting of a farm seed group. Grain men long ago learned this in the manipulation of the temperature when making tests for moisture by heating the grain in oil.

FARMERS are receiving prices the highest since June, 1930, and for the first time since November, 1925, the parity is above the prices paid by them, according to the Buro of Agricultural Economics. With the world-wide recovery in industry now reaching the United States and boosting naturally the earnings of farmers it would seem possible to abandon the payment of benefits at the expense of taxpayers, especially since the pittance paid in benefits is but a small percentage of the returns to farmers from sales in the open market.

MONGREL varieties of wheat and barley are the bane of the grain shipper with no more than the usual number of bins in his elevator in which to keep them separate. Grain shippers in hundreds of localities will envy those in eight counties of Minnesota where a concerted effort is to be started this spring by farmers, elevator managers and local organizations to weed out undesirable varieties, under the auspices of the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n and the extension division of the State University. This movement will benefit growers in the reduced margin needed by grain shippers in handling fewer kinds of grain as well as in the higher price realized for superior varieties.

ARGENTINA'S slow progress in construction of interior storage elevators may be charged to a conviction on the part of the grain handlers in that country that "grain is grown to sell" not to store. Certainly the timely market for Southern hemisphere wheat occurs when Europe is bare of wheat. Why hold wheat in Argentina until Canada is ready to flood the market with its usual great harvest.

JUST BEFORE the next fall rush of Canadian grain to market Buffalo elevator operators might profitably suggest to their Fort William friends that the British customs temporarily lift the prohibition against storage of Canadian wheat in United States elevators. Unquestionably Canada needs the great storage capacity of the Buffalo elevators to avoid congestion at Canadian outlets during November.

THE PERSISTENT, intelligent campaign of Iglehart Bros. in educating the farmers of southwestern Indiana in the production of better wheat, free from garlic and other noxious weeds, should encourage grain buyers everywhere to discriminate more sharply against impurities frequently tendered them in deliveries of small grain. No country elevator operator can expect to sell weed seed of usual varieties at the prevailing price of wheat or other small grains. The farmers know millers will not accept such trash at wheat prices, yet many country buyers pay prevailing market prices for rubbish, rather than argue with their customers. By no stretch of the wildest imagination, can any foreign matter be classed under the present grain standards, as grain. Hence, none of it is entitled to the price of grain. When the grain buyers stop paying grain prices for this worthless foreign material, many farmers will stop hauling it to market. However, Iglehart Bros. have encouraged the cleaning of seed wheat by routing many trucks equipped with cleaning machinery and charging enough for the service to bear the expense of it. Other wheat buyers interested in getting choice wheat can do the same, to the greater profit of their customers, and to their own advantage.

State Regulation of Truckers

Taking trade away from the regular merchant right under his nose is the crime of which the ubiquitous trucker-merchant has been found guilty in the halls of trade associations.

Besides disrupting the regular and customary channels of trade the trucker-merchant relies on his fly-by-night irresponsibility to give false weights and pass worthless checks on those who unwisely deal with him.

To enact a law to stop this unfair competition is the natural reaction of the injured regular dealer. Such laws have been enacted in some states; but the difficulty of enforcement is robbing them of effectiveness. This is true in the state of Washington, where a law adequate on the face of it to stop this trucker merchandising was enacted in 1935 but is not being enforced by the State Department of Public Service.

A new law amplifying the provisions against buying and selling by truckers is now proposed in that state; but is open to objections as requiring bureaucratic enforcement and harming regular dealers who do their own trucking. The proposed law reads:

"(g) The term 'private carrier' means any person engaged in * * * transportation in his own vehicle of property owned * * * or being bought or sold by him * * * as an incidental adjunct to his own established, private business, provided that no fee, rate or charge is directly or indirectly made, levied, collected or accrued through accounting practices or otherwise to recover the cost of the operation of such motor vehicle in the general overhead expense of his business: Provided, however, that the term 'private carrier' shall not include any person buying property in any quantity whatsoever and transporting such property to market where delivery and sale is made direct to a known or unknown purchaser and the principal function performed is a transportation service rather than a merchandising business; nor shall the term 'private carrier' include any person operating his own motor vehicle as his principal means of livelihood in any manner whatsoever; nor shall the term 'private carrier' include any person who transports his property to point of delivery at a greater or increased price than charged for the same property at point of origin; or who transports any property and receives any rebate, refund or credit of the difference between the selling price at point of delivery than is charged for the same property at point of origin; and further the term 'private carrier' shall not include any person who shall engage under contract or otherwise to perform a combination of services, one of which is transportation whether any portion of the agreed price for the complete operation is set forth or considered as transportation or not; and further provided that in all other cases it shall be a question of fact to be determined by a hearing held by the Department."

A farmer who does his own delivering and an established merchant operating a fleet of trucks, under this law would be classed as a common carrier and have to file rates, undergo a hearing and pay a tax of 1 per cent of the freight charges. A grain dealer whose common carrier earnings might be only \$100 in a whole year would have to travel clear across

Honor In Business

"There is an honor in business that is the fine gold of it; that reckons with every man justly; that loves light; that regards kindness and fairness more highly than goods or prices or profits."

—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

the state to Olympia for a hearing, at considerable expense, there to waste his own time and that of the Public Service Department, the personnel of which would have to be greatly expanded to hold the thousands of hearings required.

Far better is the California method of controlling the would-be trucker-merchants by a licensing system for persons buying from farmers. The volume of business obtainable by the itinerant grain buyer is so small he can not afford the price of a license. No hearings would be required to determine his status. No farmer and no grain merchant would be penalized for hauling farm produce on the far-fetched allegation he was a "common carrier."

The very efficient work being done along this line by the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n should serve as an inspiration to merchants in other states.

Do You Exchange Good Corn for Bad Checks?

Every week some tricky trucker is arrested for issuing worthless checks in exchange for good grain, and, doubtless, many who have been imposed upon, never attempt to secure reimbursement for their loss. One trucker, carrying the name of Harold Garnett, of Laddonia, Mo., issued worthless checks in payment of corn to the Farmers Grain Co., and Spellman Co., of Lincoln, Ill., in the amount of \$625.00; and, sad to relate, the charges of conducting a confidence game were dropped when the trucker paid in full for the grain obtained. Another sufferer, who operates an elevator at Wapella, also recovered for grain sold.

Many Iowa dealers have found it necessary to employ attorneys and the sheriff in order to secure payment for corn sold to truckers, because checks accepted were no good. The County Attorney of Polk County, Iowa, objects because the grain men accept so many checks drawn on out-of-state banks, in payment for grain. He complains that it is most difficult to induce out-of-state bankers to testify in Iowa Courts. So, he warns all Iowa elevator operators to refuse to accept checks in payment for grain.

So many elevator men throughout the corn belt have been victimized by these roving peddlers, it is surprising to learn of any sales of grain to strangers. Greater caution will reduce the number of losses.

WET CORN is still costing hasty buyers much trouble. An occasional test of corn received would give every buyer a more reliable estimate of the moisture contained. Buying water at corn prices, especially when corn is \$1.00 per bu., is not very profitable, and corn containing an excess of 18% moisture, cannot be safely stored even for a short time.

Elevator Operation— Country and Terminal

By C. D. STURTEVANT
Before Chicago Association of Grain Commission Merchants.

It seems fitting, before discussing elevator operation, briefly to review the historical background and evolution of the grain elevator industry in this country.

Imagine, if you please, Chicago one hundred years ago, a frontier town, first incorporated in 1833 with a population of less than 400 souls, increased in four short years by over 1000 per cent but still with less than 5000 inhabitants in 1837. No paved roads of any description, the only method of transportation horse drawn wagons, and boats, and cut off during the winter months from communication with the east except when King Winter with his frost and snow provided an overland route to Detroit or to the Ohio River settlements. This little community sitting in a swamp, beside the Chicago River, dependent upon the lakes for the transportation of the greater part of its necessary supplies, was the trading post for the agricultural community rapidly developing upon the unbelievably fertile prairies of Illinois.

The farmers of that day brought their grain to the little trading post by wagon and under the greatest handicaps: they were prepared to ford a boiling river or to fight off hostile Indians as the occasion presented and dragged their produce through the mud, often at a cost greater than the value of the load when it arrived at market even though the driver slept under the stars and ate his own provender.

In 1838, for the first time, the amount of wheat so delivered at Chicago exceeded the local demand and for the first time, Chicago was no longer dependent upon eastern mills for its bread. In that year and the following the records show that:

"In 1838 for the first time in its history Chicago forwarded wheat to the east, Walker & Co., appearing as consignors of 39 bags of wheat (78 bushels) on the steamer Great Western for Buffalo."

"In October, 1839, Newberry & Dole, whose warehouse was on the North Side, just east of where Rush Street bridge now stands, shipped on the brig Osceola 1,678 bush of wheat which had been bought from the farmers' wagons and hoisted to the top floor by rope and pulley. The wheat was spouted to the deck of the vessel, where it was caught in boxes holding four bushels each, weighed, and dumped into the hold of the ship. It was the custom about this time for the purchaser, instead of paying cash on the delivery of grain, to give a receipt like the following:

"Chicago, Dec. 23, 1842
Received in store from Mr. Brown, 30 bushels and 20 pounds wheat at 44½¢.
For account of H. O. Stone.

Newberry & Dole,
Per Julian."
Upon receipt of the certificate, Mr. Brown would use it in the purchase of goods or in settlement of accounts. The merchants, after purchasing a number of such receipts, would present them to Newberry & Dole, who would give their note for the amount, payable at some future time."

This record of a warehouse receipt and the description of the method of physically handling the grain are extremely interesting because they indicate there has been no fundamental change in either during the past century. We still issue a warehouse receipt in substantially the same form and we still hoist the grain to the top floor of the grain elevator and load it in vessels by gravity. To be sure, there have been many improvements and safeguards introduced to protect the value of the warehouse receipt and our machinery for hoisting and spouting is more efficient than hoisting by hand.

1848 was a red letter year for Chicago and

the grain trade. First—railroad traffic was inaugurated by the Galena and Chicago Union Ry. (now the C. & N. W.) as far as the Des-Plaines River and the first wheat was brought to market by rail on this line. Second—in this year also the Board of Trade was organized and the "Chicago Journal" announced as follows:

"Board of Trade—The merchants of the city have formed a Board of Trade and have opened an office on Water Street for the purpose of the transaction of business on 'change. Tho's. Dyer has been elected president and a board of 25 directors are to pass upon all questions of difference between its members in regard to commercial transactions. The hour for meeting each day is from 10 to 11 A. M. Members and strangers introduced by them are alone admitted. The members of the press are voted honorary members of the Board. We look upon the establishment of the Board as one of practical utility and one which will prove advantageous to all concerned. As such we shall hope to see it prosper and trust that those for whose interest it has been formed will not lose all interest in regard to its continuance."

Third—"Prior to 1848 all the grain arriving in Chicago had been stored either in ordinary warehouses in bags or in bulk in such small elevators as Newberry & Dole's, Peck's, Wheeler's, Walker's or others where it was elevated by man power, or horse power. The first elevator in which steam power was used was built of brick and completed in September 1848 by Captain R. C. Bristol and had a capacity of 80,000 bushels."

Sales to arrive: "In the early years of its existence the Board of Trade was in no sense an Exchange. There was no public market where buyers and sellers met, and where buyers competed for the offerings. Grain was bought from farmers' wagons or from farmers or grain dealers in the country who shipped it to Chicago by canal boat. Even in the first year of the Board's existence there is evidence that sales were made "to arrive," or in other words "for future delivery." One sale of corn to arrive in the following month has been quoted from the "Chicago Daily Journal" of April 21, 1848, just after the organization of the Board of Trade. Several sales of corn "to arrive" were made in May, and in the following September it is said that "what (corn) arrives is principally on contracts."

In spite of handicaps inherent to the frontier, progress was not delayed because in the summer and autumn of 1849 Mr. Chas. Walker, built a grain storehouse at Babcock's Grove, 21 miles from the city on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Babcock's Grove (Lombard) was the western terminus of the road, and this warehouse was the first one built by a Chicago grain dealer on any western railroad.

The original country elevator built by Chas. Walker at Babcock's grove in 1849, was multiplied by the thousands and as the Iron Horse pushed his way west these "Farmers Service Stations" kept full pace and often the elevator in the new town was completed and filled with grain before the new railroad was ready to haul it away.

The country elevator operator has always furnished a local market for the farmer's grain in the widest sense of the word. He keeps the farmer informed of market conditions all over the world, the demand for wheat in Liverpool, the condition of the growing crops in Argentina, Australia and India, the price of grain in all terminal markets and he can and will pay the farmer cash for his grain when hauled to the elevator on any business day of the year. If the farmer prefers to sell in advance of delivery the country elevator operator will agree to pay him a certain price for his grain when

[Concluded on page 112]

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Recovery for Loss in Transit?

Grain & Feed Journals: I shipped a car of wheat to a St. Joseph grain company last summer and they sold the car to a milling company in Kansas City, and the seal was broken and I am around 200 bus. of wheat short.

Up to date they refuse to make any kind of settlement.

Is the grain company I shipped to responsible, or will I have to start suit and can I hold the railroad company for all the expense that may accrue from said suit?

I have several other leaky claims that are against the railroad company and no settlement yet.—R. R. Gilmore, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Ans.: When outturn weights at destination are less than proved loading weights at point of origin the carriers invariably have held the railroad company responsible for the loss in weight regardless of allegation of "clear record" of car. This responsibility is to the parties to the contract of shipment or their assigns as shown on the B/L.

In this instance even tho the loss in transit may have occurred between St. Joseph and Kansas City the initial carrier is liable, under decisions of the courts.

The terminal market grain receiving company at St. Joseph is not responsible, acting only as shipper-owner's commission agent.

If the car was weighed at St. Joseph and showed no loss and was there sold and title transferred to the Kansas City mill shipper's claim is against the mill; but if the sale was made on Kansas City or final destination weights the sale was not completed until there weighed and shipper has cause of action against carrier.

The party losing the suit must pay the court costs. If shipper prevails he can recover interest but not attorney's fees, ordinarily. In some states, like Texas, where not over \$20 is allowed shipper as attorney fee in claims for loss of freight, fees are allowed. In suits brought to enforce an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission attorney's fees are allowed.

No Guaranty of Brokers' Financial Status

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a friend who does a little speculating and as we have a credit with a Board of Trade firm we send in his orders. We can not charge our friend much for transmitting his orders, but it has occurred to me that we are financially responsible, and carrying a balance with our brokers without getting anything out of it.

Does the Board of Trade or its Clearing House assume any responsibility for margins of customers carried with Board of Trade members? In other words, if our brokers should get into financial difficulties is it possible that we would lose the money we have on deposit with them?—Hawkeye Shipper.

Ans.: Many years ago neither grain or stock exchanges exercised any supervision over the financial position of members; but several bad failures led to requirements that members inform the exchanges of their financial status and their indebtedness to customers.

The business conduct com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade sends periodically to members a questionnaire which when filled out and returned gives open trades of broker and his customers, amounts of margins; and the com'te's auditor figures the accounts to the market, and if the member's net working capital is inadequate for that volume of business the attention of the com'te is called to it. If advisable the member is required to supply additional working capital.

This supervision by all leading exchanges was strengthened during the recent strenuous years, and the effect has been that weak firms liquidate as going concerns instead of failing at customer's expense.

Some exchanges mail customers a statement of balances and open interest, or securities held, as stated by the broker, to be verified and returned by the customer to the exchange auditor. Specifically, however, the Board of Trade and the Clearing House do NOT guarantee the accounts of customers.

There is nothing to prevent one transmitting orders to a broker from requiring a signed agreement with the trader that in event of failure of broker the customer shall have no recourse against the country shipper transmitting the order.

Program Illinois Farmers Elevator Ass'n

For the annual meeting of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois to be held Feb. 23 to 25 at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill., the following program has been arranged:

Tuesday, 2 p. m.: Response by Vice Pres. Chas. Holz to address of welcome. Reports by Sec'y Lawrence Farlow, Treas.; Chas. Fairfield and F. S. Betz.

Tuesday, 6:30 p. m.: Banquet in hotel ball room, Douglas Malloch guest speaker; Rev. Jos. Clare, cheer leader; and Ralph J. Thomas, on "How I Won the Trophy."

Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.: Managers' club session. H. A. Hennicks, Cerro Gordo, presiding. Address by Pres. L. E. Riley, Pleasant Plains.

"The Outlook for Small Unit Soybean Processing Plants," A. J. Torri, Seatonville.

"Our Experience Handling Petroleum Products as a Sideline"—Earl Steele, Cisco; C. S. Reeser, Benson; C. O. Snedaker, Ipava.

"The Farmer, the Grain Dealer and the Railroads," Robert S. Henry, assistant to the president, Ass'n of American Railroads, Washington, D. C.

Grain inspection demonstration by W. P. Carroll, of the federal grain supervision, Chicago.

Wednesday, 2 p. m.: "The Social Security Act and Other Tax Matters," Elmer Nafziger, Springfield.

"Proposed Legislation for Itinerant Trucker Regulation," W. R. Scott, pres., National Industrial Traffic League, Kansas City, Mo.

"Powers of the Illinois Commerce Commission in Connection with Freight Rate Adjustments," G. H. Shafer, transportation rate expert, Illinois Commerce Commission, Springfield.

Report of nominating com'te.
Election of officers.

Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.: Managers' Club business session.

Thursday, 9:30 a. m.: "Proper Functions of Our State and National Ass'ns," A. F. Nelson, sec'y, Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Minneapolis, Minn. "Report on Bond and In-

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Feb. 12. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

Feb. 16, 17, 18. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 22. Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Seattle, Wash.

Feb. 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Toledo, O.

Feb. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 26, 27. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

May 10, 11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Decatur Ill.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 10, 11. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

June 14. Farm Seed Group, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 14 to 17. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, O.

June 21, 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Breakers Hotel, Cedar Point, O.

October 11, 12. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Dallas, Tex.

surance Contracts," H. K. Mansfield, Omaha, Nebr.

Report of resolutions committee.
Special entertainment will be provided at the Tuesday evening banquet, and Wednesday evening Chas. Clark Vance will entertain with magic, sleight of hand and mental telepathy.

Iowa Cooperatives Favor Crop Control

Members of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, at the close of a four day convention in the Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Jan. 29, adopted resolutions favoring crop control, storage on farms, crop insurance, and amortized long time loans for young farmers.

"In spite of the unusual weather conditions the past few years . . . we believe the following things are necessary," stated the resolution on crop production, "(1) Adjust agricultural production so it will be consistent with proper land use, meet consumptive demand, and avoid price depressing surpluses.

"(2) Storage on farms, or as much as possible in farmers' cooperative warehouses, adequate reserves of food products to protect the consumer against scarcity during lean years.

"(3) A form of crop insurance if found to be practical and applicable."

In its resolution on taxation the ass'n opposed "any increase in present gasoline taxes and strenuously object to a diversion of gasoline or motor license fees for any purpose other than road building."

Noxious weeds were considered in a resolution stating: "Because of the growing menace of noxious weeds we urge better enforcement of our weed laws for eradication and observation of our pure seed laws for preventing the spread of such weeds. Sympathetic with the movement to conserve our wild game birds in severe winters, we insist that feed scattered for this purpose should be feed grains and we object strenuously to the use of elevator and mill screenings because of the weed spreading hazard."

Industrial use of farm products was approved in: "We therefore commend the Chemical Research Department at Iowa State College and the Chemical Foundation for their effort in broadening the market for agricultural products thru research in chemical utilization of such products in industry, and we urge a continuance and expansion of this research."

HELINE TALKS ON TRUCKS

"Good roads and truck transportation present not only new problems, but new opportunities," said Pres. Oscar Heline, Marcus, in his annual address. "New and more direct outlets at less cost are now available not only to producers and grain handlers, but to consumers as well. Livestock growers in deficit grain producing areas are becoming increasingly important outlets for our surpluses. We are forced, whether we want to or not, to adapt our grain merchandising machinery to these changes.

"The problem will not be solved until the farmer himself makes up his mind regarding the question of whether or not he is willing to substitute the merchant trucker for a cooperative marketing system. He cannot afford to take a short-sighted view and permit a temporary immediate gain to blind him to his best long-time interest."

"In making a survey of 375 elevators," said Sec'y D. E. Edison, Fort Dodge, in his annual report, "we find that only a small percentage are operating strictly as cooperatives. I mean they are not pro-rating their profits in the form of patronage dividends. If an interest dividend is your only form of distribution of earnings, the stockholder living in California or out of your community receives his share at the expense of the patrons that help make profits possible."

Oscar Heline was re-elected pres. of the ass'n; D. E. Edison was continued as sec'y. Fred Nelson, Nevada, was chosen vice-pres.

Proposed Amendments to Grain Standards

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics submits herewith for public consideration several proposed amendments to the official grain standards of the United States, the most important of which have originated within the grain industry. The grading of grain would be affected significantly by only two of these proposed amendments, namely: the proposal to amend the specifications for the special grade "Cereal Oats" and the proposal to establish a definite limitation on "shrunken or broken kernels" in the top grades for wheat. The principal purpose of the other proposed amendments is to round out, clarify, and perfect in certain details the official grain standards now in effect.

The proposed amendments are as follows:

Cereal Oats

The special grade for "Cereal Oats" is defined in the current official standards for oats as follows:

"Cereal oats shall be any oats, whether sized, clipped, or natural, which contain more than 20 per cent of oats and/or other matter except 'fine seeds' that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long."

Under these specifications for "Cereal Oats" approximately 18 per cent of the "receipts" of both natural and sized oats at the principal central states markets for oats during the period July thru November, 1936, was graded "Cereal Oats," and materially greater percentages of the "receipts" were so graded at several of the important oats markets located in the producing areas that were drouth-stricken in 1936. During the crop year July, 1935, thru June, 1936, approximately 4 per cent of the "receipts" of oats graded "Cereal" at these same markets, and for the crop year 1934 the percentage of the "receipts" which graded "Cereal" was 9 per cent.

On account of the percentage of oats "receipts" which graded "Cereal" in 1936 being greater than in the two preceding years and fact that this special grade often was assigned to oats of known country origin as well as to ex-elevator and ex-processing-plant oats, several proposals for amending the specifications for "Cereal Oats" have been submitted to the Bureau by trade organizations, the most important of which are presented herewith:

(1) Strike out the words "or natural" in the present definition for "Cereal Oats." The intention of this proposed amendment is to make the grade apply only to thin oats that have been removed from natural oats by sizing. Should this amendment be made effective, it would require inspectors to classify oats either as "natural" or "sized," according to the physical appearance of the grain.

(2) Increase the percentage specifications in the grade from 20 per cent to 25 per cent, thus to permit 25 per cent of undersized or thin oats in all numerical grades for oats without the inclusion of the word "Cereal" in the grade designation.

(3) Change the name of the special grade from "Cereal" to some such name as "pinny," or "thin," or "small," or "undersized," thus to provide a grade name that would be equally descriptive for country-run oats, ex-elevator oats, or ex-processing-plant oats.

Shrunken or Broken Kernels of Wheat

The wheat crops of 1934, 1935 and 1936, especially those of hard red spring and hard red winter wheat, contained material quantities of shrunken, low-test-weight-per-bushel wheat. Important quantities of such wheat were mixed with heavy test-weight-per-bushel wheat, thus to make mixtures that would meet the minimum test weight requirements for such contract grades as No. 2 hard winter and No. 1 northern spring. As a result of these practices, several proposals have been made to the Bureau so to amend the standards for wheat as to establish restrictions on the mixing of "shrunken wheat" in wheat of the so-called contract grades.

In order to obtain additional information on

the practicability of these proposals, the Bureau assembled approximately 1,700 samples of wheat from the market receipts of wheat of the various classes from the crops of 1935 and 1936 and subjected such samples to sieving tests (after the removal of dockage) with the "small chess" sieve for the purpose of determining the practicability and usefulness of establishing a maximum limitation of 5 per cent or 10 per cent or some other percentage limitation on "shrunken or broken kernels" in the top grades for wheat. This study showed in the case of hard red winter wheat that approximately 10 per cent of the "receipts" which graded No. 2 or better contained more than 5 per cent of shrunken or broken kernels and other matter (after the removal of dockage), but that only 8/10 of 1 per cent of such "receipts" contained more than 10 per cent of such matter. Similarly in the case of hard red spring wheat which graded No. 1 and No. 1 heavy approximately 14 per cent of the "receipts" contained more than 5 per cent of shrunken or broken kernels, etc., and approximately 2 per cent of the "receipts" contained more than 10 per cent of such matter. Similarly, in the case of durum wheat which graded No. 2 or better approximately 21 per cent of the "receipts" contained more than 5 per cent of shrunken or broken kernels, etc., and approximately 2 per cent of such "receipts" contained more than 10 per cent of such matter. The percentage quantities of shrunken or broken kernels, etc., found from this study in the wheat classes soft red winter and white were negligible for the crop years 1935 and 1936.

The summarized data above presented indicate the impracticability of attempting to establish a maximum limitation of 5 per cent of shrunken or broken kernels and other matter in the top grades for wheat of the classes hard red winter, hard red spring, and durum, because to do so would result in the degrading of material quantities of country-run wheat.

The study reveals the fact, however, that it would be practicable to establish a 10 per cent (or possibly an 8 per cent) maximum limitation on "shrunken or broken kernels and other matter" (after the removal of dockage) in all classes of wheat without degrading any appreciable quantities of country-run wheat, and that it may be practicable to establish a 5 per cent maximum limitation for the classes soft red winter and white.

In consideration of the proposals that have been made to the Bureau on this subject, and in further consideration of the research data above quoted, the Bureau proposes an amendment to the current footnote specifications for "broken kernels" for the classes hard red winter, soft red winter, and white, reading as follows, but subject to further consideration of the percentage limitations as hereinabove suggested.

"Wheat of this class shall not grade higher than No. 3 if it contains more than 10 per cent of shrunken or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long."

Similarly for the class hard red spring wheat the Bureau proposes the following amended footnote specification:

"Wheat of this class shall not grade higher than No. 2 if it contains more than 10 per cent of shrunken or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long."

Similarly for the classes durum wheat and red durum wheat the Bureau proposes the following amended footnote specifications:

"Wheat of each of these classes shall not grade higher than No. 3 (a) if it contains more than 15 per cent of material consisting of shrunken or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve

with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long and of broken kernels of grain of any size which remain on such sieve; or (b) if it contains more than 10 per cent of shrunken or broken kernels of grain and other matter that will pass thru a 20-gage metal sieve with slotted perforations 0.064 inch wide by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long."

Barley Dockage

The Bureau proposes an amendment to the definitions and specifications for barley dockage as follows:

Strike out paragraphs designated as (a), (b), and (c), in the current official specifications for barley dockage, and substitute therefor the following specifications applicable to barley of all classes:

"Dockage includes weed seeds, weed stems, chaff, straw, grain other than barley, sand, dirt, and any material other than barley, which can be removed readily from the barley by the use of a metal scalper riddle sieve with slotted perforation $\frac{9}{64}$ inch wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, and by the use of a 20-gage metal sieve with equilateral triangular perforations the inscribed circles of which are $\frac{5}{64}$ inch in diameter; also undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of barley kernels removed in properly separating the foreign material, and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or recleaning with the sieve having equilateral triangular perforations the inscribed circles of which are $\frac{5}{64}$ inch in diameter."

The above proposed definition for dockage in barley and the methods for the determination of dockage would not effect any change in the current methods for the determination of barley dockage in Western barley (Class III), and would effect only one change in the current practices and methods for the determination of dockage in so-called Eastern barley (Class I) and in black barley (Class II), namely, the use of the scalper riddle for the removal of coarse dockage.

The principal purposes in the use of the scalper riddle are (1) the adoption of a mechanical method for the removal of corn, soy beans and other coarse material from barley and the inclusion of such material in dockage, and (2) the adoption of a single national method for the determination of dockage in barley of all classes in lieu of the current two different methods which are not in the interests of uniformity in the determination of barley dockage in all markets thruout the United States.

Definition for Damaged Barley

The Bureau proposes the addition of a definition for "damaged" barley in the current list of "definitions" which are a part of the official barley standards. This proposed definition reads as follows:

"**Damaged Barley.**—Damaged barley shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of barley which are damaged or materially discolored by blight or mold, or which are heat damaged, sprouted, frosted, badly ground damaged, badly weather damaged, or otherwise materially damaged."

The principal purpose of this proposed definition is to include within the terms of the barley standards a clear and specific definition for "damaged barley" in connection with the specifications for subclass (a) malting barley, thus to avoid any possible confusion as to what constitutes damaged barley in the grading of malting barley. The proposed amendment is entirely in the interests of clarity in the specifications.

Barley—Basis of Grade Determinations

The Bureau proposes an amendment to the "definition" entitled "Basis of Grade Determinations" in the standards for barley, by the inclusion therein of the following sentence:

"Each determination of heat damaged barley kernels and of mellow barley kernels shall be upon the basis of the pearled dockage-free grain."

This proposed amendment would not effect a change in the current prescribed methods for the determination of the factors "mellowness" and "heat damage" in the grading of barley. The purpose of the proposed amendment is merely that of clarifying the official standards with respect to these determinations.

Hearings on Proposed Changes

Conference meetings for the purpose of discussing the proposed amendments with all inter-

ested members of the grain industry have been arranged by the Buro as follows: Feb. 19, Buffalo, 214 Federal Building; Feb. 23, Indianapolis, 826 Board of Trade Building; Feb. 24, St. Louis, 1001 Court House; Feb. 26, Kansas City, 114 West 10th Street; Feb. 27, Omaha, 508 Federal Office Building; Mar. 2, Minneapolis, 116 Federal Office Building, and Mar. 4, Chicago, 332 South La Salle Street.

Washington News

Washington, D. C.—A broker is not an employe of the manufacturer he represents within the meaning of the Social Security Act, the Internal Revenue Department has ruled.

Senator Brown, New Hampshire, has introduced S. 1108 in the Senate to limit train lengths to 70 cars. This would effect a further reduction in the cost of transporting freight.

Representative Ramspeck, Georgia, has introduced in the House, the second Eastman water carrier regulation bill, numbered H.R. 3615, referred to the com'te on merchant marine and fisheries.

J. H. Shollenberger left Washington on Jan. 15 by airplane for Buenos Aires for two years' service with the Argentine Government. He will act as an adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture on subjects pertaining to grain standardization, inspection, storage and marketing.

Representative Tinkham, Massachusetts, has proposed in the House, H.R. 3496, and a resolution which proposes construction of an interocean canal across the Mexican states of Vera Cruz and Oajaca, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Next the crazy congressmen will want a line of airplanes to the moon.

Soil conservation benefit payments to farmers are not being abandoned, Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace stated Jan. 28, "Except for such diversion of food and feed crops as is necessary for soil conservation, I believe it is in the interests of consumers, farmers and the general public that farmers produce abundantly of these crops this year. When the bins and granaries are full, storage in the soil instead of in the bin should be planned for."

To expand the work of the Commodity Exchange Administration to cover the additional commodities named in the new Act the appropriations com'te of the House, at the request of Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, has included \$100,000 in its first deficiency bill. The secretary said he wanted 57 additional employes in exchange offices in New York, Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis and Seattle and also wanted to station an office at New Orleans with 19 employes.

The Crop Insurance Bill has been drafted ready for introduction by Rep. Jones and Senator Pope. Stock will be subscribed in a corporation by the government to meet losses, and the corporation will be administered by a board named by Sec'y Wallace. Protection would be limited to wheat and extended to cover only yields and not price or income. Premiums and benefits, under the Pope-Jones bill, would be paid in grain or in cash equivalent, with premium rates to be decided by the corporation within the limits of a broad formula set up in actuarial tables.

No difficulty should be experienced in ending the present crop season with a minimum carryover without a drastic decline in prices, although little confidence is entertained in the maintenance of the current price level during the next few months. The future price level largely hinges on the progress of the United States winter wheat crop and the European financial and political situation.—Dominion Buro of Statistics.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Truck Ownership vs. Truck Hiring

Grain & Feed Journals: Nowhere in the trade are found grain and feed dealers who keep adequate systems of cost records so that they know what truck transportation is costing them. Those who own no trucks say it does not pay; those who do own trucks wonder how they ever got along without them.

Whether a grain dealer should own or hire trucks depends upon the volume and character of his business, the cost and availability of hired truck service, and at least reasonably accurate knowledge of the costs of deliveries or pick-ups thru ownership.

Truck costs are properly figured against the service a truck performs, rather than upon the truck itself. The basis should be the aggregate cost per unit, or per ton, hauled, including in the final figure all of the mileage traveled, both loaded and light. In arriving at the cost basis consider fixed costs, such as licenses, insurance, investment, interest, depreciation, garage service, as well as the variables like gasoline, oil, tires, and repairs.

Before reaching a final conclusion on the subject a grain dealer also should consider invisibles, such as the advertising value and trade effect of ownership as against hiring of trucks. An outside trucker sometimes will perform hauling service for grain dealers at a low rate with the premeditated intent of building up a clientele, then stealing this trade from the grain dealers, diverting it to his own plans for expanding his service.

Grain elevators and feed mills have been generally looked upon by the farm trade as service institutions that must be ready to buy grain, or grind and deliver feed at literally all hours. In summer and fall months, when the movement of grain from farms to elevators is heaviest, grain dealers work long hours. Restrictions upon the availability of hauling equipment during these peak periods would appear to make ownership of at least some trucks attractive to the elevator, with possible additional hiring of trucks from the outside.

I have often wondered why more grain dealers, in combination with other merchants, do

not subsidize organization of local trucking companies, which can perform general hauling service for the community, yet be controlled.—Ed. Lundstrom.

Trucked Grain to Be Inspected If Sold by Grade

Many truckers of grain in interstate commerce are evading the federal grain inspection law thru ignorance or reliance on the movement not being from one inspection point to another, or by making the sale by sample instead of by grade.

A very fair statement of the law applicable is made in the announcement January 25 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, as follows:

1. If grain for which official standards have been established is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade and shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, the Act requires that the grades used shall be the official grain standards of the United States and if the shipment moves from or to a point at which an inspector licensed under the Act is located, the grain must be officially inspected and graded either at point of origin, at some convenient point en route or at destination. Up to the present time official grain standards of the United States have been promulgated and are now in force for wheat, barley, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye, mixed grain, flaxseed, corn and grain sorghums.

The duty of securing such official inspection is imposed on the person who ships or delivers the grain for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce.

The government grades apply to all grain sold by grade in interstate and foreign commerce. The official grades cover wheat, barley, oats, feed oats, mixed feed oats, rye, mixed grain, flaxseed, corn, and grain sorghums.

Contrary to popular impression no sharp line distinguishes winter wheats from spring wheats. In parts of California and the South farmers sow well-known varieties of spring wheats in the fall that grow thru the winter.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past 2 weeks have been as follows:

		Wheat													
		Option	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
		High	Low	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9
Chicago	.....	104 1/4	126 3/4	126 1/4	127 1/4	127 3/4	127 1/4	128	131 1/4	130 3/4	132 1/4	134 1/4	135	134 7/8	
Winnipeg*	.....	95 1/2	119 3/4	117 1/2	119 1/4	120 1/4	120 3/4	121 1/4	124 1/4	124	126 1/4	128 3/4	129 3/4	128 5/8	
Liverpool	.....	...	122	119 1/2	121 1/4	121 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	124 1/4	127 1/4	128 3/4	128	129 1/4	126 1/4	
Kansas City	.....	102 1/4	120 1/4	119 1/4	120 3/4	120 3/4	120 3/4	121 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	125 1/4	127 1/4	128	127 3/4	
Minneapolis	.....	115 1/4	133 1/4	132 1/4	133 1/4	134 1/4	133 1/4	134 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4	136 1/4	138 1/4	140 1/4	141 1/4	141
Duluth, durum	.....	120	140	137 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	139 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4	143	145 1/4	146	145 1/4	
Milwaukee	.....	98 1/2	126 1/4	126 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	128 1/4	131 1/4	130 3/4	133	134 1/4	135 1/4		
		Corn													
Chicago	.....	85 1/4	108 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	107 3/4	107 3/4	109 1/4	110 3/4	
Kansas City	.....	89 3/4	112 1/4	111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	111 1/4	110 3/4	111	111 1/4	112 3/4	113 3/4	
Milwaukee	.....	88	108 1/4	107	106 1/4	106	105 3/4	105 1/4	107 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	109 1/4		
		Oats													
Chicago	.....	38 3/4	49 1/4	48 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	50 3/4	51 1/4	51
Winnipeg	.....	42 1/4	54	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	55 1/4	
Minneapolis	.....	39	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	48	47 1/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	
Milwaukee	.....	40 7/8	49 1/4	48 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4	50 3/4	51 1/4		
		Rye													
Chicago	.....	75 1/4	109 1/4	108 3/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	109 3/4	110	111 3/4	109 3/4	111	111 3/4	112 3/4	111 3/4	
Minneapolis	.....	73 1/4	104	103 3/4	104 3/4	104 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	106	104 3/4	106	107	106 3/4	106 3/4	
Winnipeg	.....	62 3/4	105 1/4	104	105 1/4	106 1/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	107 3/4	106 3/4	108 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	
Duluth	.....	76 3/4	103	102	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	105	103 3/4	105	106	105 3/4	105	
		Barley													
Minneapolis	.....	60 1/2	78 1/4	76 3/4	77 3/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	79 3/4	78	78 3/4	79 1/4	79 3/4	79 3/4	
Winnipeg	.....	50 7/8	80 1/2	79 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	81 3/4	80 3/4	81 1/4	82 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	
		Soybeans													
Chicago	.....	120 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/4	156 1/2	156	156 1/4	157 1/4	157	156 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	

*At daily current rate of exchange.

North Dakotans Discuss Seed Loans and Crop Mortgages

Despite sub-zero weather and snow blocked roads, nearly 500 members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n were in attendance at the annual meeting of the ass'n held in Grand Forks, Feb. 2, 3, 4. Although the sessions were held in the city auditorium six blocks from the hotels, each session was well attended.

In the absence of Pres. Walter Albright, Bonetraill, Sec'y C. H. Conaway, Jamestown, opened the first session by introducing Rev. Wm. McNamne, who invoked divine guidance.

In the place of His Honor the Mayor, City Attorney Burkness extended the city's welcome to the visitors. Ralph Gunkelman, Fargo, responded.

SEC'Y CONAWAY read Pres. Albright's address, from which the following is taken: "We must concentrate on problems concerning the production of a good crop this year. We will do everything we can to help in working out plans for financing seed purchases to aid in giving the new crop a good start. It is time for the plain farmers to prepare for personal responsibility and discontinuance of the dole system. Instead of concentrating on scarcity, we should look to better outlets for grain at home and abroad. We can produce more and better grain at lower cost on fewer acres and our association will work toward this end. It is nothing short of criminal to conduct slipshod farming. Some of us have not farmed as carefully and as intelligently as we might have, and drouth has been against us in some years, but I have not lost faith in North Dakota."

From the annual address of Sec'y Conaway we take the following:

Sec'y C. H. Conaway's Report

This is the 26th anniversary of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota. Apparently there is as much enthusiasm today as at the time your first convention was held. The work of this Ass'n and its possibilities have multiplied many times and the opportunity for service was never more pronounced than it is today.

We have decided to give an attendance prize to stimulate your presence at our sessions. I do not believe you should miss one minute of one hour of one day of this momentous occasion.

Revenue Reduced.—Crop prospects of the spring of 1936 went glimmering during April and May, took another dive during the early weeks of June and faded entirely away in July. This condition affected your business in exactly the same way as it did the work of the Ass'n, and as you are to be congratulated on a reasonable preservation of your plant and equipment, may we not keep your respect for the reasonable showing we have made. Our revenue has been materially reduced during the past year, yet we have not used red ink to sum up the results of the year's work. Our books are balanced and for the first time in many years the Ass'n is a self-operating concern.

Use Sec'y's Office When in Trouble.—An elevator company was sued by a landlord to recover his claim to one-half of a crop held to a government first lien. This landlord had signed a waiver to the government on his right, title and interest in a crop produced by a tenant who borrowed money for production purposes. The elevator was given notice of 30 days to file an answer but failed to do so. A judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff and against the elevator company and the elevator company failed to appear. By this failure the company was "out of court" and was compelled to pay the judgment. An appeal to our office would have saved the member this amount and at no cost to it. Sometimes a little counsel or advice may pay your membership dues in this Ass'n for years and it is distinctly one of the services you pay for.

Our warehouse bond department shows a loss of some twenty-five or thirty applications, due to closing of the houses affected. Our records show that 312 applications were handled in 1935, compared with 269 in 1936.

Financial Statement.—Our audit report shows that on Dec. 31, 1936, our bank balance was \$661.38, our accounts receivable were \$245.18 and our accounts payable were \$21.29, which

were current and for which no statement had been received.

Membership.—Our members have been charged with the responsibility of paying dues where no visible returns from their own business was in evidence. They have responded nobly and are making a valiant effort to continue the work of the Ass'n. As of this date we have listed as members of the Ass'n 192 individual units and a promise of many additional in the event that crop conditions are favorable the coming season. We are trying hard to share your financial troubles with you and appreciate your efforts to pay your dues. One of the finest examples of sacrifice is found in the fact that those farthest in arrears have been making the greatest effort to pay up. This fact enhances the work of the Ass'n and the esteem in which it is held. January has produced nineteen renewals, which compares favorably with the best record ever shown.

SEC'Y CONAWAY appointed the following committees: Resolutions—H. A. Nicholson, Oral Boyun, Davids Coutts, Albert Kuball. Credentials—Victor Madsen, O. J. Sundeen, Albert Thompson.

BEN LARKIN, chairman Board of R. R. Commissioners, reviewed the Roving Grain Buyers bill which is pending in the state legislature, as well as other measures affecting the grain trade.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

A. J. JENSEN of the state scale inspection service was the first speaker at the second session. He prefaced his remarks on scale inspection within the state with an historical account of weights and measures throughout the ages. On scale inspection he said: In this state the Railroad Commission has charge of scale inspection, and grain elevator scales are inspected at least once every year. Dirt and friction cause most of the scale trouble. At present approximately 70% of the scales in use at North Dakota grain elevators are light scales, with a capacity of 4 to 6 tons, and are not equipped to handle properly the loads of the large trucks weighing 14,000 pounds and more.

EVAN HALL of the Milwaukee Road, in pointing out the importance of wheat to the Dakotas, said: Wheat growing is the most important business in North Dakota, exceeding livestock in cash income in several of the past ten years. Durum is one of our best crops, and North Dakota continues to lead the states of the nation in the production of this wheat. Livestock and other grains help the farmers considerably, but it takes a wheat crop to pay off the debts, buy new cars, purchase land, new buildings and other large items. Mr. Hall exploded the myth of the necessity of heavy fall rains to furnish sub-soil moisture to insure a good crop. He cited several years which lacked these rains and which produced good crops.

SEC'Y CONAWAY at this juncture attempted to promote discussion of unfair competition, liens and crop mortgages.

J. A. BUCHANAN, Buchanan: I think the grain buyer should be held liable only when ownership of grain bought is proved.

SEC'Y CONAWAY discussed the 20-year-old war claims against the National Grain Corp., resettlement loans, pegged prices and the buying of grain by station or sample.

Wednesday Morning Session

In the absence of the Grainmen's Band, the daughter of one of the visiting grain men rendered several pleasing piano selections to open the third session.

H. M. SIMS of the Great Northern R. R., in discussing the trucking problem, said: Trucks weighing over 3½ tons cause most trouble for grain elevator men and cause more highway difficulties. A ton-mile tax on these vehicles would aid in equalizing the tax paid by trucks

and automobiles into the highway fund. Some of the larger trucks pay only one mill per ton-mile in taxes as compared with 3 mills for passenger cars, nearly 4 mills for farm trucks and 2½ mills for city trucks operating out of the cities and towns.

B. E. GROOM, Fargo, a member of the committee that presented recommendations to congress on seed loan needs for the Northwest, in speaking of seed loan legislation, said: There is, as you all know, a great scarcity of seed. The problem now is to get seed. In North Dakota we have the smallest amount of grain in the state's history. Very little of it has been registered or certified during the past year. It is our idea to buy only certified seed. Terms and conditions of the seed loans will be about the same as in previous years. The money will be available earlier this year. I expect the appropriation of the money to be made immediately and that checks will be issued starting about the middle of this month. Pure seed sales will be pushed at meetings to be conducted throughout the state in the near future. Canadian seed has been purchased and will be offered at the meetings. We will have sample lots at these meetings, and want to place 1000 or 1500 small lots of registered and certified seed. We want the support of you elevator men in getting the farmers to these meetings.

L. A. HARVEY, Grand Forks, explained income tax exemptions of co-operative grain elevators.

CARL WOLLEN, Federal Surplus Commodities Corp., told of the work being done to supply seed through seed loans. He said: The Surplus Commodities Corp. has borrowed \$10,000,000 through the Farmers National Grain Corp. for drouth area seed, and now has on hand for sale through the elevators 1,500,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000,000 bus. of oats, 500,000 bus. malting and 19,000 bus. Trebi barley, 250,000 bus. of flax and 360,000 bus. of durum. This grain is all cleaned and ready for seed, and will be offered for sale in a short time, or as soon as the government sets the price. This is being delayed awaiting a decision on the freight rates. However, the price will be reasonable, low enough so the farmers will buy. The country grain elevator will retain 5 or 6 cents as a service charge. This charge has not been fixed definitely but this is about what it will amount to.

CAPT. WEBSTER, Northwest Country

[Concluded on page 114]



C. H. Conaway, Jamestown, N. D., Re-elected Sec'y.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 1.—Nearly all our corn is No. 5, containing too much moisture, evidently not having dried out any the last six or eight weeks.—H. A. Hillmer.

Waynesville, O., Jan. 25.—About 15% of the wheat has been covered with water for two weeks. Wheat has a very poor start. All farm lands suffered bad erosion due to heavy rains in January.—Everett Early.

North Platte, Neb., Jan. 26.—Winter wheat crop in bad shape and less than 50% of normal crop planted. Western Nebraska has not had enough moisture during the fall and early winter to withstand much dry weather.—W. H. Cramer.

Georgetown, Ill., Feb. 2.—Condition of winter wheat is good. The acreage sown last fall was 12% greater than the year before. There is some talk among the farmers of trying to get government warehouses for grain storage.—Charles H. Wade.

Manhattan, Kans., Feb. 4.—The covering of ice and snow which has been on wheat fields of this vicinity since early in January had not damaged the crop, according to tests of the Kansas State College. At regular intervals, blocks of soil were transferred from wheat fields to the college greenhouse. Wheat began to grow there as soon as the ice melted. Dr. H. H. Laude of the department of agronomy said, however, that there was danger of damage if the condition was prolonged.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 20.—Continued thin ice, an air-tight glaze, on our best wheat area, with deficiency of subsoil moisture, is causing added fear of winter-killing, the wheat having been subjected to this condition now almost a month is a precedent not before experienced without heavy winter-killing. The actual condition of the wheat in the west is very poor to start with, and it would have to have weather made to order if it is to come thru with even a portion of a crop.—Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Winchester, Ind.—Feb. 6.—Our wheat crop is a glorious prospect. It is as green as it ever was the last of March. Ground is perfectly covered and the green wheat is lying close to it. Occasionally see a field up 3 or 4 inches, but the majority of it is short. There are no bad spots in the fields anywhere. The wet weather we had in January has the earth full of water. There is more water in the ponds in fields than we have seen for a great many years.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Dodge City, Kan., Feb. 6.—January showed more than normal precipitation over most of the state and it is hoped that more normal precipitation thru the spring and summer months, may, to a large degree, offset the dry subsoil condition resulting from the intense drouth last summer. The ice sheet which covered most of the state during January created considerable apprehension, but believe that no serious damage has occurred. The extreme west and southwest parts of the state did not receive enough snowfall to be of much benefit to the crop, and it is there that moisture is urgently needed.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6.—There have been some good snows in southwestern Minnesota and eastern South Dakota this week—in fact, over the greater part of the northwestern flax-seed growing territory the snow covering is above average. Supplies of seed flax are scarce, altho there is some light weight flax which may possibly be available in communities where there is a shortage. The seed loan legislation passed by the Federal Government will help materially to distribute the 250,000 bus. of seed flax purchased by the Government last fall. Every effort is being made by the flax development com'tee and extension workers to see that this seed is concentrated in the best growing flax districts.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Quality of 1936 Corn

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1.—Inspections at representative markets for the cumulative period Dec. 1, 1936, to Jan. 15, 1937, show that 77% of the total receipts of corn were yellow, 16% white, 7% mixed.

A study of the inspections show 2% of the receipts graded No. 1, 7% No. 2, 27% No. 3, 43% No. 4, 18% No. 5, 3% Sample.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 1.—Eastern Iowa grain inspectors agree that test weight will be involved as a grading factor on very few cars after corn dries out. Even with moisture at 20% or above in current movements, test weight is averaging 54 lbs. and up. Most of the corn, when it becomes dry, will grade No. 1 on damage. "Cob-rot" accounts for the few damaged kernels found. Foreign material will be unimportant as a grading factor.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 1.—A marked decrease in the amount of moisture present appeared in corn received at Chicago during the first three weeks of January, compared with corn received in early December. Maximum moisture content was 26%; minimum, 16.5%; average, 19%. Maximum test weight per bu. was 58 lbs.; minimum, 45.5; average, 54. Maximum damage was 7.4%; minimum 1%; average, 2.5%, consisting of mold and "cob-rot." Few cars out of condition. Approximately 10% of current receipts grade No. 3; 60%, No. 4; 25%, No. 5, and 5% sample. Quality of the 1936 crop is much higher than either 1934 or 1935 crops, and if corn remaining in the country is properly protected it should grade No. 2 or better when dried out.

The Wheat Situation

By GILBERT GUSLER, statistician
Millers National Federation

The old crop supply situation continues strong. Domestic stocks of wheat are smallest in many years, visible supplies are decreasing steadily, and reduction in the carryover to perhaps the smallest in at least 15 years is in prospect. Canadian and European supplies are much below last year. The margin of surpluses in exporting countries over requirements of importers is the narrowest in 10 or 12 years. World carryover will be small if consumption is holding near the level of recent years.

In the United States, total supplies of wheat on Jan. 1, 1937, were estimated at 370 million bushels, or 57 million bushels less than a year ago. This reduction points to the possibility of a carryover below 100 million bushels by July 1, compared with 137 million bushels in 1936. The smallest carryover of recent years was 100 million bushels in 1926. However, average carryover from 1924 to 1928 was only 113 million bushels.

July-December disappearance of wheat in the United States was about 39 million bushels greater than a year ago. The increase was accounted for by gains of about 12 million bushels in amount ground by mills and probably 7 or 8 million bushels in quantity used for seed and the balance by increased feeding to live stock as a result of feed shortage and narrow margin of wheat prices over corn in the western corn belt.

Importing Europe started the season with about 220 million bushels less in carryover and crop than in the previous season.

Domestic flour buying will be due for another active period. Visible supplies will be further reduced, making possible more or less tightness in cash markets and in the May deliveries at some points. With the new crop in several areas seriously handicapped, approach of the growing season probably will bring some spring crop scares, unless weather is much more uniformly favorable than usual.

The duty on imports of corn into Canada was automatically restored Jan. 1. The tariff is three cents a bushel under the British preference, 20 cents intermediate and 25 cents general.

Pacific Northwest Wheat Situation

Resales of Pacific Northwest wheat by Japanese importers reflect a situation that may become difficult for growers in that territory, whose legitimate outlet is for export.

The interior mills, elevators and warehouses of Idaho, Washington and Oregon held 33,800,000 bus. of wheat Jan. 1, against 27,300,000 bus. a year ago.

In recent years thru the artificial price basis set up by the A.A.A. and the drouth the Northwest has found a new outlet in the Southeastern United States. With the winter wheat area of the Central states producing normally for export this outlet will be closed by cheaper offerings from Missouri, Indiana and Ohio of the soft wheat required.

With the Sec'y of Agriculture now urging full production of all grains it is to be expected that surplus producing sections of the United States will be on a wheat exporting price basis; and the A.A.A. will be urged to take up subsidization of exports. Such a subsidy could not be applied to the movement of wheat from one part of the country to another.

If the price level remains as high as it is at present the growers may be satisfied to let the trade handle the wheat crop for export in the usual way without government bonusing or regimentation.

Grain Congestion in Argentina

The excessive rainfall between April and June of 1936 had made difficult and, at certain times, had paralyzed the work of collecting and seeding the grain, and even when the product was ready for loading and transporting to the ports, it was not in the proper condition, owing to excessive atmospheric humidity. The rainfall during the months mentioned at the stations within the corn belt showed an average of some 250 millimeters, as compared with only 40 millimeters in the previous year. Moreover, the corn harvest this year had been extraordinarily abundant, and this, by reason of the relatively small movement during the months cited above, had served to aggravate the present situation.

During the months of August to November, inclusive, the transportation this year has been double that of the corresponding period of the previous year, or, say, about a million and a quarter tons more. To this is due the extraordinary congestion in the ports of Rosario, San Nicolas, Villa Constitucion, and San Lorenzo, which has reached a magnitude never previously experienced.

The accumulated piles of grain had absolutely choked the warehouses of the railway, as well as those belonging to the exporters, thus obliging them to occupy even the railway sidings serving the warehouses; while enormous piles had been improvised in the precincts of the ports, and in some places these were threatening to invade built-up areas.

Altho the Central Argentine Railway had met all the extraordinary demands for transportation during the last four months, an unexpected factor, that of the scarcity of shipping, had further aggravated the situation. Since October, the decrease in the tonnage of corn shipped abroad had been very pronounced.

As a result, there have been repeated suspensions of loading of cereals for the different exporting houses, owing to the lack of shipping or accommodation in the ports in which to deposit the corn, and these factors have also caused loaded freight cars to remain idle in the port yards awaiting discharge.—*Review of the River Plate.*

Francis R. Wilcox, extension marketing specialist of the University of California and former associate director of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements of the AAA, has been appointed director of the Division.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Waynesville, O., Jan. 25.—Old wheat is pretty well cleaned up. Corn very scarce. Good demand for feed.—Everett Early.

Vancouver, B. C.—Exports of grain from Vancouver and New Westminster totaled 64,000,000 bus. during 1936, compared with 46,000,000 during 1935.

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 1.—Movement of grain has been fair in spite of the bad weather, but nearly all our corn contains too much moisture.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Georgetown, Ill., Feb. 2.—Corn all moved out of this territory except what will be kept for feed. Oats was a very short crop and what is left will be kept for seed and feed.—Charles H. Wade.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30.—Since Jan. 1 over 8,000,000 bus. of flaxseed have been exported from Argentina. Up to this time last year, 6,000,000 bus. had cleared. Of this year's total exports, 3,700,000 bus. have been taken by the United States.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 6.—Scant supplies of cash wheat are reported in the various positions, and country marketings continue to be very light. Country elevators are mostly empty. Tone of cash corn continues firm, with receipts and country marketings light. Farmers seem to be in no hurry to move the corn they have on hand. This week's clearances from Argentine include 1,811,000 bus. destined to the United States. Argentine corn shipments since Apr. 1, 1936, to the United States and Canada have amounted to almost 60 million bus., or about one-fifth of the total corn clearances.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 4.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Jan. 29, decreased 2,355,531 bus. compared with the previous week and 143,201,790 bus. compared with the corresponding week in 1936. The amount in store, including 3,029,240 bus. in rail transit, was reported

as 101,338,362 bus., compared with the revised figure of 103,693,893 bus. for the previous week and 244,540,152 bus. for the week ending Jan. 31, 1936. Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 22, amounted to 565,908 bus., a decrease of 244,193 bus. from the previous week, when 809,201 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago, the receipts were 683,237 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Reports of individual trades in old style corn futures are now being required by the Commodity Exchange Administration, with specifications whether speculative, hedging or spreads, to check up on compliance with discontinuation of trading in old style after Jan. 19.

The Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 1 denied the Barlow-Moore Tobacco Co. a review of the lower court decision upholding constitutionality of provisions in title 7 of the 1936 revenue act barring suits for recovery of A.A.A. processing taxes unless taxpayer can show that the tax was not passed on.

Elevator Capacities: Fort William, 93,032,000; Minneapolis, 91,685,000; Kansas City, 60,032,000; Chicago, 53,304,000; Duluth-Superior, 50,875,000; Buffalo, 50,378,000; Omaha-Council Bluffs, 26,485,000; Vancouver, 18,427,000; Milwaukee, 16,665,000; Montreal, 15,787,000; St. Louis, 15,315,000; and Fort Worth, 15,300,000 bus.

Barley Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	.....	9,795	.....	.....
Chicago	644,000	1,165,000	259,000	300,000
Duluth	76,830	547,177	957,058	162,734
Ft. William	253,547	57,399	9,612	15,153
Ft. Worth	4,400	3,200	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	1,500	.....	6,000
Kansas City	30,400	36,800	9,600	44,800
Milwaukee	1,238,400	1,916,080	631,475	811,050
Minneapolis	1,155,350	2,781,800	1,738,340	1,882,250
Omaha	24,000	182,400	11,990	174,290
St. Joseph	1,750	36,750	26,250	12,250
Seattle	12,800	27,200	.....	.....
Superior	75,476	394,701	500,843	6,775
Toledo	2,800	12,000	75,160	27,850

Rye Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	79,428	155,334	.....	.....
Chicago	121,000	126,000	589,000	812,000
Duluth	171,016	277,153	57,999	4,983
Ft. William	20,378	12,005	.....	.....
Indianapolis	72,000	145,500	55,000	163,500
Kansas City	6,000	25,500	6,000	4,500
Milwaukee	60,845	39,620	37,650	15,060
Minneapolis	279,840	574,770	249,610	486,300
Omaha	7,000	16,800	4,350	61,600
St. Joseph	1,500	.....	1,500	1,500
Superior	145,096	257,043	.....	.....
Toledo	19,600	7,200	4,500	7,055
Wichita	1,300	.....	.....	.....

Corn Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	116,069	57,551	.....	.....
Chicago	3,657,000	4,136,000	861,000	1,435,000
Duluth	1,514	.....	6,628	3,456
Ft. William	.....	618	4,171	2,198
Ft. Worth	82,500	133,500	135,000	66,000
Hutchinson	1,500	7,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,029,000	1,662,000	657,000	1,453,000
Kansas City	975,000	1,758,000	475,500	1,387,500
Milwaukee	483,600	485,150	123,500	75,400
Minneapolis	229,360	793,700	147,780	649,820
Omaha	1,134,000	1,542,800	925,649	1,242,315
St. Joseph	181,500	463,500	46,500	312,000
Seattle	7,500	4,500	.....	.....
Superior	3,799	2,624	.....	1,136
Toledo	170,800	287,500	70,105	213,560
Wichita	15,600	20,800	2,600	40,300

Interior Wheat Stocks

Stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses on Jan. 1, 1937, are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at 80,478,000 bus. Stocks in the same position on Jan. 1, 1936, amounted to 80,508,000 bus., and on Jan. 1, 1935, 92,145,000 bus. Considering stocks in this position together with farm stocks, the total this year is considerably below those of 1936 and 1935. The following table shows comparisons by classes:

Stocks in Interior Mills, Elevators, Warehouses, and on Farms			
	January 1,		
Class	1935	1936	1937
Hard red winter.....	78,955	63,507	61,613
Soft red winter.....	70,047	68,992	56,428
Hard red spring.....	41,010	56,669	35,119
Durum.....	6,289	14,780	7,796
White.....	41,435	39,920	48,126
Total.....	237,736	243,868	209,082
In thousand bushels.			

Stocks of Old Wheat in Interior Mills, Elevators and Warehouses, Jan. 1, 1935, 1936 and 1937			
State	1935	1936	1937
New England.....	140	75	115
New York.....	600	600	600
New Jersey.....	120	135	90
Pennsylvania.....	1,400	1,650	1,050
Ohio.....	2,500	2,700	2,400
Indiana.....	3,500	2,350	2,800
Illinois.....	2,400	650	1,550
Michigan.....	1,360	1,430	1,240
Wisconsin.....	115	165	135
Minnesota.....	1,750	1,700	1,630
Iowa.....	225	350	300
Missouri.....	2,600	2,900	2,200
North Dakota.....	7,500	8,820	4,500
South Dakota.....	1,630	2,100	1,450
Nebraska.....	2,400	3,700	2,900
Kansas.....	7,900	4,100	5,200
Maryland.....	450	1,300	1,200
Virginia.....	725	730	600
Kentucky.....	1,000	450	600
Tennessee.....	500	350	510
Oklahoma.....	2,100	1,700	1,200
Texas.....	3,100	2,050	1,500
Other Southern.....	590	618	433
Montana.....	7,000	4,000	2,460
Idaho.....	7,500	7,800	7,300
Wyoming.....	140	300	300
Colorado.....	1,600	1,850	2,300
Utah.....	500	800	650
Washington.....	19,300	15,400	19,500
Oregon.....	6,570	4,100	7,000
California.....	4,100	5,230	6,230
Other Western.....	330	405	535
United States.....	92,145	80,508	80,478
Thousand bushels.			

Lease Terms at Victoria

The Ogden Point grain elevator at Victoria, B. C., has been leased to Harry Kavener and associates, who will form an operating company, according to an approval by the Victoria city council.

Under the terms of the lease the operators will pay to the city \$1 per year rent, plus 50% of all net profits until June 30, 1938, \$40,000 per year thereafter until expiration of the lease, May 31, 1952.

Included in the lease is an option for purchase to be exercised within five years from the date of the lease.

Wheat Stocks of Merchant Mills

The Department of Commerce makes the following report on wheat stocks held by merchant mills (000 omitted):

	Dec. 31, 1936	Sept. 30, 1936	Dec. 31, 1935
In country elev.....	10,226	10,709	8,309
Pub. ter. elev.....	9,671	11,969	8,918
Priv. ter. elev.....	10,742	8,313	14,219
In transit.....	13,306	20,626	13,008
Mills and elev.....	91,243	101,904	95,320
All positions.....	135,189	153,521	139,774
Stored for others.....	4,596	8,639	5,544

The mills covered in the report, representing 97.1% of total output for the country, effected a net decrease of 18,000,000 bus. in storage holdings of wheat in the 3-month period from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1936. In the same period the previous year the decrease was 16,000,000 bus. A part of the larger wheat disappearance went into increased stocks of flour.

Oats Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	26,156	25,274	.....	.....
Chicago	864,000	1,365,000	1,818,000	2,043,000
Duluth	5,690	315,564	72,384	8,448
Ft. William	194,206	113,654	355,132	204,463
Ft. Worth	104,000	168,000	10,000	64,000
Hutchinson	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	490,000	428,000	544,000	412,000
Kansas City	122,000	102,000	248,000	120,000
Milwaukee	24,860	70,060	36,100	117,800
Minneapolis	149,090	1,324,000	3,231,890	1,592,070
Omaha	606,000	390,000	1,271,870	501,950
St. Joseph	568,000	538,000	98,000	66,000
Seattle	30,000	24,000	.....	.....
Superior	5,189	223,693	53,581	7,750
Toledo	670,885	360,800	435,175	149,105
Wichita	6,000	.....	1,500	7,500

Wheat Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	3,105	12,618	.....	439,900
Chicago	439,000	390,000	571,000	115,000
Duluth	230,565	247,687	985,652	505,361
Ft. William	369,679	711,442	330,710	26,934
Ft. Worth	235,200	266,000	299,600	316,400
Hutchinson	576,800	791,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	84,000	172,000	227,000	129,000
Kansas City	2,217,600	2,292,800	2,622,940	1,956,250
Milwaukee	1,540	16,940	.....	84,000
Minneapolis	2,100,140	3,190,750	1,143,060	2,012,960
Omaha	363,200	645,225	521,536	382,803
St. Joseph	174,400	312,000	320,000	236,800
Seattle	310,800	547,400	.....	.....
Superior	179,034	377,892	553,926	320,511
Toledo	154,500	686,000	224,995	415,930
Wichita	595,500	783,000	648,000	531,000

Froedtert's Barley Elevator at Milwaukee

In its endeavor to keep abreast of the demand for its high grade malt the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. greatly enlarged its plant at Milwaukee in 1935 and within a year found it necessary to build the large grain elevator shown in the engravings herewith for the exclusive storage and conditioning of malting barley.

The structure has a total capacity of 1,500,000 bus., and consists of 33 tanks 20 ft. 6 in. in diameter, by 135 ft. high, with 32 interstice bins and a workhouse, also of reinforced concrete, 34 ft. wide by 68 ft. long by 250 ft. high, with a total of 55 bins and garnerers, and nine working floors.

THE STORAGE TANKS measure 235 ft. 6½ ins. by 81 ft. 3½ ins., and are surmounted by a daylight gallery, 62 ft. wide by 230 ft. long by 10 ft. high. The basement also is 10 ft. high, and is of the open type, well lighted and ventilated.

Over the storage bins are three 36-in. receiving conveyors each provided with an Ehrsam Worm Gear Driven Tripper. These conveyors can all be fed from any one of the three elevator legs.

Under the storage bins are three 36-in. belt conveyors. The center conveyor is arranged to deliver to any one of the three elevators, while the two outside conveyors can, with a short cross belt each, deliver to either one of two elevators.

THE WORKING HOUSE is generously provided with handling and cleaning machinery, its nine stories providing ample space for convenient placing of the equipment, no effort having been spared to make the handling, cleaning, and transfer of grain, exceptionally efficient. Large capacity bucket elevators, conveyors and spouts have been installed. Large feeder bins or hoppers are

provided above and below, succeeding machines, thus avoiding "bottlenecks." Another excellent operating feature is the arrangement of cross spouting, thus facilitating operating efficiency.

Three bucket elevators are grouped in one elevator shaft. One of these has a capacity of 15,000 bus. per hour, while the other two will handle 12,000 bus. per hour each. Operation of these is at slow speed to avoid damaging the barley kernels. The large elevator is about 250 ft. long between center of boot pulley to center of head pulley; the other two are about 235 ft. center to center of pulleys. It may be interesting to most operators, to learn that the above capacities are being exceeded in actual operating tests. The large elevator is equipped with two rows of only 12 in. x 7 in. Calumet Buckets, running over a 72-in. head pulley, while the other two have two rows of 9 in. x 7 in. Calumet Buckets, running over 60-in. pulleys, all at 600 ft. per minute. The boot shafts all have automatic takeups.

Grain from the car dumper is delivered on a 42-in. belt conveyor, either to the 15,000-bu. elevator or to one of the 10,000-bu. elevators, or both. The large elevator discharges directly into a 2,500-bu. garner at top of the workhouse. Under garner is located a 2,500-bu. Fairbanks Hopper Scale, from which the grain can be delivered thru a set of fixed spouts, to any of five carload capacity garnerers. From these garnerers, grain can be delivered to, or bypass, either or both of two Hart-Carter Scalpers, thence to the receiving conveyors into storage, or into any or all of five cleaner garnerers.

Below these garnerers are located two 1,500-bu. per hour cylinder type cleaning machines, one a Hart-Carter, and the other a Superior; either or both of these machines can dis-

charge into one or all of the garner bins, which in turn are feeders for eight Prinz & Rau seven-section graders. Under these graders are twenty bins of about 1,200-bus. capacity each. From these the finished barley can be mixed on two 36-in. belt conveyors, either of which can be discharged into any of the three elevators.

Bins are also provided for the different kinds of offal from the various cleaning machines. These various products, such as oats, seeds, and wind screenings, can be elevated by any elevator into a garner, over a 1,200-bushel Fairbanks Hopper Scale, and loaded thru a loading spout into cars or trucks. A 6-bu. portable Richardson Bagging Scale is provided.

Finished barley can be delivered direct thru a 40-bu. Richardson Automatic Transfer Scale, and 16 in. spiral conveyors to the malt house steep tanks, or several carloads can be stored in bins above said scales and held in reserve before sending finished barley to the malt house.

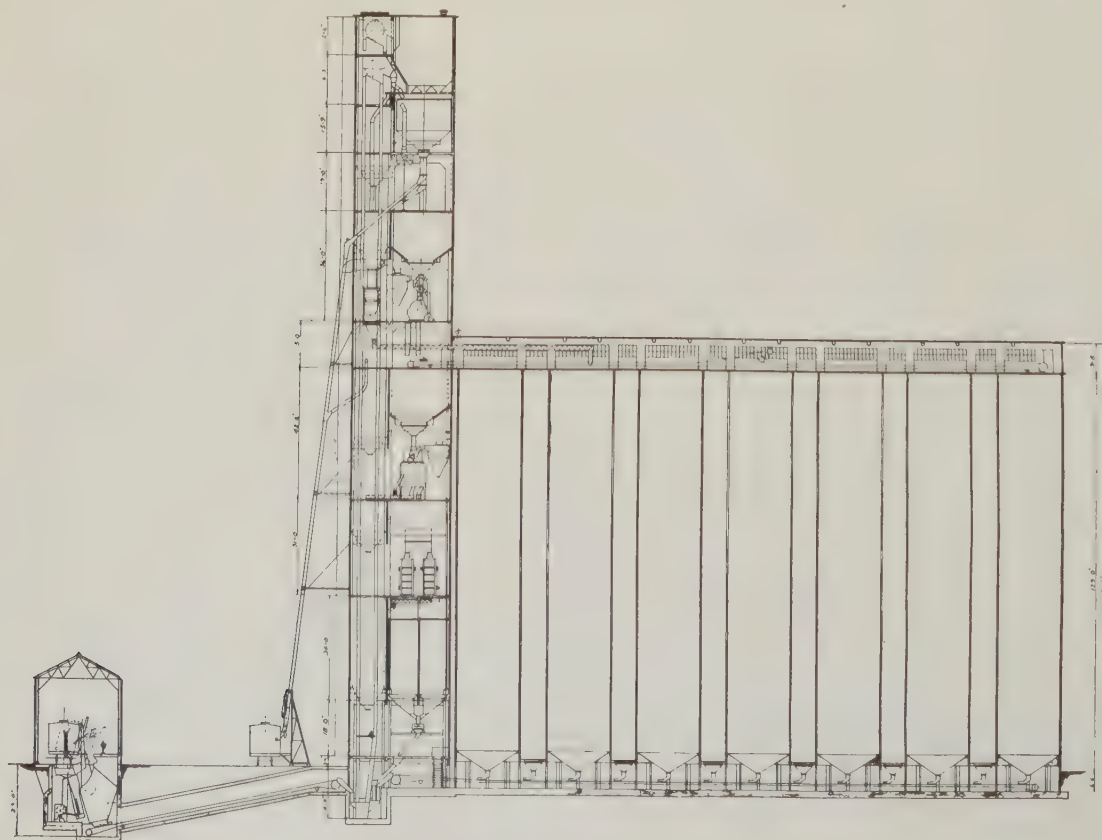
An enclosed stair well, with steel stairs, is provided, extending from basement of workhouse, to top machinery floor. Adjacent to this well is another shaft which houses an electric freight and employees elevator, and extends from first floor to the distributing floor. All outside work floor walls are provided with large area steel sash, supplying desirable light and ventilation.

All machines, elevators and conveyors are driven by means of direct-connected motors and speed reducers. All bearings are anti-friction, and are provided with alemite fittings.

A Richardson Car Dumper of 10 cars per hour capacity makes the unloading facility equal to any in the country. This is housed in a shed 90 feet from the elevator 27 ft. 4 ins. wide by 90 ft. 10 ins. long. On the shed is mounted a dust collector.

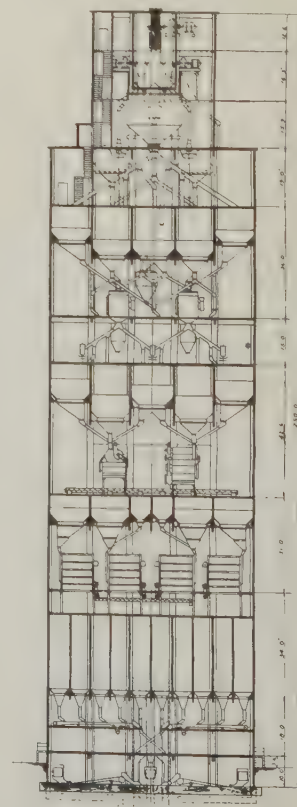
An electric thermometer system for keeping the superintendent posted on the condition of the grain in bins was installed by the Zeleny Thermometer Co.

The transmission machinery was supplied by the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., leg



Longitudinal Sectional View.

New Elevator Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
[See facing page and outside front cover.]



Section Thru Head House

casings and spouting and elevator buckets by B. I. Weller, and spiral stair by Weller Metal Products Co.

Altho the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. designed and built this magnificent elevator, the dominating features of this most modern plant are due to the co-operation and talented advice of Mr. Froedtert and his very able assistant, Mr. Al Schaezner, superintendent.

See outside cover for an exterior of this attractive terminal elevator.

Testimony Before Turgeon Commission

Frank O. Fowler, who has been general manager of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange Clearing Ass'n since it was organized in 1903, told the Turgeon Commission that the total losses suffered by the Association since its formation amount to only \$30,580.43, while reserves have been built up of over \$600,000. In 1913 and 1914 dividends of 10 and 12 per cent had been paid, but since then a policy of operation at cost has gone into effect. Now if there was a profit above 10 per cent at the end of the year it was rebated to the members in direct proportion to the amount they had paid into the clearing house.

W. J. Dowler, speaking as an individual and not as president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, said, in his opinion, regulation of the exchange was unnecessary and undesirable. The grain trade was already regulated by the Canada Grain Act. Supervision of the Grain Exchange might curtail the free action of the market, he pointed out.

R. K. Bearisto, western chairman of the Canadian Bankers Ass'n, said the futures market was a very important part of the system by assuring funds and credit by reason of the protection afforded against risk of price fluctuations thru hedging operations on the futures market.

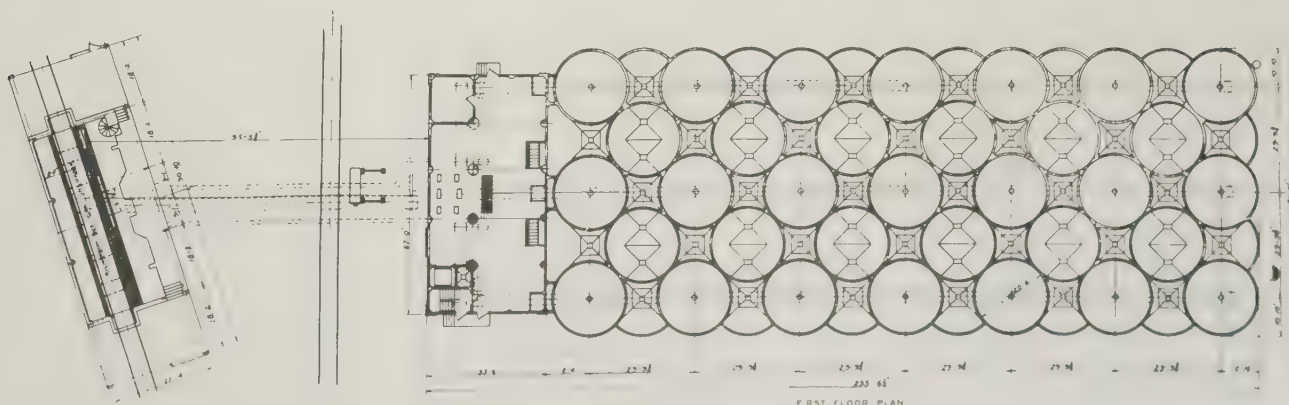
A. Cumberland Reid, of Winnipeg, for the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, said most country elevator companies had operated at a loss in the past two years. There were 5,698 public country elevators with a total capacity of 90,000,000 bushels in Western Canada.

"Thru all the years of depression, when elsewhere many financial institutions had to suspend payments and when even in Canada markets for certain products were seriously restricted, no elevator has ever refused to purchase the farmer's grain and cash tickets issued in payment have always been immediately transferable into spot cash."

Directors of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., voted recently to contribute \$2,100 to the wheat lobby at Washington.



The Richardson Improved Car Dumper in New Elevator of Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., at Milwaukee.



Car Unloader and Floor Plans Froedtert's New Elevator at Milwaukee, Wis.
[See facing page and outside front cover.]

Elevator Operation

[Continued from page 103]

delivered or he will, if his facilities permit, store the farmer's grain and issue him a warehouse receipt that can be hypothecated at the local bank or merchandise store.

The country elevator operator is the retailer of the grain trade. He first gathers the grain from the farmers' trucks and wagons and stores it until his elevator is full or the price tempts him to part with his stock. He then ships it to the terminal market where either through direct sale or through the good offices of a commission merchant it is sold to a mill or processor, consumer or to a terminal elevator. As the country elevator operator is the retailer, so is the terminal elevator operator the wholesaler of the grain trade.

The country elevator handles grain in wagon and truck load, the terminal in car, boat and shiploads and together they supply the machinery for the economical distribution of seasonal crops throughout the crop year. If it were possible to produce each month of the year just sufficient wheat for the next month's consumption, then wheat could flow direct from farmer to mill to baker and to your table without the intervention of the middlemen, but with a crop produced during a few short summer months, seeking a market at harvest time, the reserve storage of the elevator system furnishes the most economical means of distribution.

It is interesting to note that this system is in no sense the result of a "planned economy." It grew and developed in response to a definite economic demand, a very definite part of the development of a new country producing on the most fertile soil in the world supplies for the World's Bread Basket.

The 80,000 bu. steam elevator built in Chicago in 1848 would now seem like only a good sized country elevator and under modern conditions, a terminal of less than a million or more capacity cannot be economically operated—perhaps the most efficient size is 3 to 5 million, although 10 million bushel houses are no longer a novelty. During the century there have been many improvements and refinements in the development of the machinery for handling grains, but no change in fundamentals.

As the grain loaded in Chicago in 1848 was hoisted by rope and pulley to the top floor and there conveyed by chute to the vessel so today we hoist the grain by buckets on an endless belt to the top floor and convey it to car, or vessel by a chute. It is true we have built scales on the top floor large enough to weigh a carload in one draft, and the grain when first elevated is spouted in this scale, so as to determine the correct weight as quickly as possible after unloading, but the original operation of lifting and dropping still prevails as the simplest and most efficient method of handling grain.

Incidental to the elevation and storage of grain, the country and terminal elevator industry has developed machinery designed primarily to preserve or improve the quality of the grain that comes to its doors. Artificial driers extract surplus moisture so that grain can be safely stored during the season of germination in the spring, and during the heat of summer. Cleaners remove impurities and separators take care of grain mixtures of low value unless separated. Clippers remove the beards of wheat, barley and oats. Asperators blow out the dust, etc. The terminal elevator, in addition to its storage function, is a hospital for grain, where its health is restored or improved, and it is made fit for human or animal consumption.

Early in the history of the grain trade in Chicago, there developed controversies between the elevator operators and the owners of grain stored in the elevators, controversies inherent in human nature when one person

operates the facilities where his own property and that of others is handled indiscriminately. The history of the grain trade is full of incidents of this nature and as a result, there has been developed a system of safeguards to protect the owner of grains stored in public warehouses. Weights, grades and the operation of the elevator are supervised and checked to such an extent that the owner of a warehouse receipt today can be assured that his property is safe.

Undoubtedly, the ideal method of public elevator operation would be to provide that the operators of such elevators could have no interest in the grain stored with them, and over the years as the controversies between operators and grain owners waxed and waned, laws have been enacted with that object in view. Many attempts have been made to operate public elevators purely as a storage business, but never has such an elevator been operated successfully. If such an elevator could get enough business to pay a profit, there is no elevator operator but would be glad to relinquish handling his own grain but, unfortunately, this seems to be economically impossible.

I have a solution for these troubles which I believe can never be entirely cured under existing regulations and laws.

The present warehouse receipt is a certificate of the ownership of a certain amount of an indivisible mass of grain. It carries with it, to an extent never definitely defined nor capable of exact definition, liability against loss by fire or other elements or by reason of the grain spoiling. This compels the holder of the receipt to provide fire and other insurance for his protection, and in case of spoiling, he is faced with the probability of a law suit or arbitration case to determine his rights as against all the holders of other receipts representing the same mass.

In my opinion the present system is cumbersome, confusing and obsolete. I would repeal all existing regulations and laws relating to warehouse receipts for grain, and particularly I would abandon the theory that the depositor of the grain is the owner thereof; on the contrary I would provide that ownership of the grain so deposited vest in the elevator operator, and that he as such owner would then be responsible to the certificate holder for the delivery of an amount of grain of the quality described in the certificate, no matter whether the actual grain delivered by the certificate holder was spoiled or destroyed by the elements.

I would, therefore, operate the public elevator much like a bank and would issue to the owner of the grain a certificate of deposit describing the grain by weight and grade and certifying that the elevator would deliver on demand to the holder the same kind of grain described in the certificate, the same as a bank promises to pay cash on demand to the holder of a certificate of deposit.

With the ownership of all grain in a public warehouse vested in the operator, he could then dry, mix, clean and otherwise handle it at his discretion, and in my opinion these advantages would offset the risks of ownership.

Necessarily under such a plan a system of checks and safeguards, together with adequate bonds, would have to be provided for, so that the holders of certificates and the public might be adequately protected. Such a system should guarantee that the elevator operator could at all times fulfill his obligations to deliver the grain called for but not represented by outstanding certificates of deposit.

I believe that such a system would greatly simplify the operation of public warehouses and would solve once and for all the controversies between elevator operators and warehouse receipt holders. There should, of course, be provision made for special bin and "identity preserved" grain so as to satisfy the demand for such transactions.

This vast system of country and terminal elevators all more or less interdependent, stretching over the entire surplus producing section of the middlewest, might be likened to a system of interconnecting pools of water on a vast level plain. As the level of the water in such a system would be governed by the law of gravity, so is the level of grain in each elevator governed by the law of supply and demand. Grain at harvest time flows into thousands of country elevators and as the level rises overflows to the terminals, the movement all governed by price; if a terminal fills up, the price goes down and the grain overflows along the channels of trade until a general level is reached. When the harvest time surplus of grain has thus reached its highest level and price differences have been adjusted by these movements, the emptying process begins and the grain begins to flow out to consumers to satisfy their constant demand throughout the year. The process is thus reversed and as the grain flows out from one elevator or another and prices advance, grain from other reservoirs flows in to maintain the general level and to assure to all adequate supplies throughout the year.

Inherent in this system and due to the fluctuations of trade, is the fact that at times certain flows of grain are reversed and grain does sometimes move on its way to market and then due to changed conditions back to its original point of origin over the same or another route. There has been considerable criticism of the efficiency of a system which permits such wasteful transportation. There seems to be little sound basis for such criticism; on the contrary such a movement is a demonstration of the liquidity and efficiency of the marketing system.

An example of such reversed movement exists right now in the Ohio Valley disaster. There will undoubtedly be a movement of grain to the Ohio River markets to replace grain destroyed by floods and for rehabilitation and certainly some of this grain will have first moved away from these markets. A similar situation exists on the Pacific Coast where Argentine grain is spoiling in ocean vessels because it could not be unloaded due to the longshoremen's strike. Grain has moved by rail to the Pacific Coast to supply necessary demands there and this movement is bound to be reversed when the strike is settled and foreign supplies are available.

Certainly these two examples illustrate the need for a liquid system of distribution, and instead of condemning the wasteful transportation due to reversed movements, praise should be given to an agency that is flexible enough to take care of just such emergencies.

In conclusion, let us hope that this system of grain elevators which has grown and developed and demonstrated its efficiency for 100 years, may be preserved and improved for coming generations. Let us hope that efficiency and liquidity will not be hamstrung by artificial barriers erected to dam the natural flows. We see what happens when artificial barriers obstruct our water courses: death, pestilence and destruction. We know what happened when the Farm Board dammed the flow of wheat. No man made agency can effectively interfere with these flows without bringing disaster upon the nation.

For the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, an appropriation of \$750,376,955 is contemplated for the Department of Agriculture, an increase of \$36,665,555. For cereal crops and diseases the allotment is \$526,721; and for seed investigations \$72,293.

Washington, D. C.—Sec'y Wallace's "ever-normal granary" was the subject of a conference between the Sec'y and heads of numerous farm organizations Feb. 8-9. A federal insurance program, thru loans on stored crops, or direct purchase of surpluses, is proposed by Sec'y Wallace.

Iowa Bill to License Buyers Having Only Trucks

Following are the salient clauses in a bill recently drafted for enactment by the Iowa state legislature to prevent truckers from buying farm crops:

Par. 3. The term "Itinerant-Automotive-Merchant," when used in this act, means any person, firm, partnership, corporation, ass'n, agent, receiver or trustee buying or offering to buy for the purpose of resale; or selling or offering to sell, at any place other than his or its established place of business, at wholesale or retail, any goods, wares, merchandise or chattels of any description which are being transported, have been transported or are intended to be transported, by motor vehicle, upon any public highway, except as herein otherwise provided.

The term "Itinerant-Automotive-Merchant" shall not mean nor include, and there shall be exempt from the provisions of this act the following:

(a) Those transporting by motor vehicles for sale or selling livestock, grain, hay, dairy products, fruits, vegetables or other agricultural products or manufactured, printed or mined products, produced by the seller.

(b) Those transporting for sale, in motor vehicles owned by them, products purchased by them when such products have been loaded at and are being transported from an established place of business owned or operated by the one owning the motor vehicle; or those transporting in motor vehicles products purchased by them to an established place of business owned by them at which place such products are to be unloaded and resold.

Par. 4. The term "established place of business," when used in this act, means and includes any permanent warehouse, building or structure at which a legitimate permanent business is carried on and at which stocks of the property being transported are produced, stored or kept in quantities reasonably adequate and usually carried for the requirements of such business and the term shall not include residences, tents or temporary stands or other temporary quarters, nor permanent quarters occupied pursuant to any temporary arrangement.

The itinerant automotive merchant is required to apply to the Motor Vehicle Department of the State of Iowa for a license annually, costing \$100, and to pay a tax of \$75 per vehicle, and is required to furnish liability insurance indemnifying against personal injury and damage to property.

The license plates are to be clearly distinguishable from motor vehicle license plates.

Upon proper notice and hearing, the license of an itinerant automotive merchant may be revoked by the department on account of the violation of any of the provisions of this act or failure to pay any judgment obtained, against the licensee, growing out of the conduct of his business as an itinerant automotive merchant.

Anyone guilty of violating or aiding in the violation of any provisions of this act or of any rule or regulation legally promulgated pursuant to the terms of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$100 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than ten or more than thirty days, and each day such violation occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

From Abroad

India's new wheat crop needs rain badly, according to Broomhall, the rains usual in January not having fallen.

The Spanish Commerce Ministry decided Feb. 2 to import 11,000,000 bus. of wheat from various foreign countries.

Poland embargoed exportation of rye for two weeks ending Feb. 4 to prevent continuance of the rapid increase in domestic prices.

Argentina's government is believed to have underestimated the wheat crop. The figures are 249,857,000 bus., against 141,463,000 bus. a year ago.

India first estimate of acreage sown to wheat for harvest in 1937 placed at 32,167,000 acres as compared with the revised first estimate for 1936 of 32,760,000 acres and the final figure of 33,631,000 acres.—Director of Statistics, Calcutta.

The Argentine corn acreage is officially estimated at 16,300,000 acres which compares with 18,846,000 acres seeded last year and 17,364,000 acres two years ago. The condition of the crop is generally good, but some areas are in need of rain.

Exporters are refusing to load three Spanish steamships chartered at Vancouver to load 15,000 tons of grain, because they have discovered importers in the United Kingdom are unwilling to buy grain afloat in ships of Spanish registry on account of the war risk.

Cotton planting in Argentina now has reached an all-time record of 1,015,000 acres, according to the first official government estimate. Evidently going after old customers of U. S. A. producers.

Wallace Boosts "Ever Normal Granary"

Before an invited audience of farm agitators, plus congressmen who had drifted in, Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, told the 50 present Feb. 8 how he intended to operate his ever normal granary.

Prefacing his explanation with some press agent sugar about assuring consumers an adequate food supply and stabilizing prices for farmers, Wallace presented four points:

1. Continuation of the soil conservation program until storage bins are filled.

2. Government loan program on stored farm products whenever supplies top normal consumption requirements. The sec'y said this would put "a plank under farm prices to keep them from falling."

3. Extra benefit payments to encourage farmers to restrict acreage if the loan program fails to curtail production.

4. A rigid crop control program should the first three measures prove ineffective in reducing surpluses.

Wallace said the crop control plan would be developed "under the power of congress to regulate interstate commerce, or the power to levy taxes to provide for the general welfare, or through effective co-operation between the states and the federal government."

He said: Farmers do not need to sit helpless while the ruthless forces of unrestrained individualism grind them down. For many years those who have profited at the expense of agriculture have labeled as "impractical" every proposal that threatened, while helping agriculture, to interfere with their liberty to exploit.

He repeated his recent suggestion that it would be a good thing if growers of food and feed crops this year produce abundantly, stating that present supplies of most foods and feeds are not excessive and in some cases the reserves are hardly adequate to the national needs.

Crop insurance is a step toward an ever-normal granary, Wallace said, but added it would be inadequate because many farmers would not choose to participate.

Calumet's New Distributor

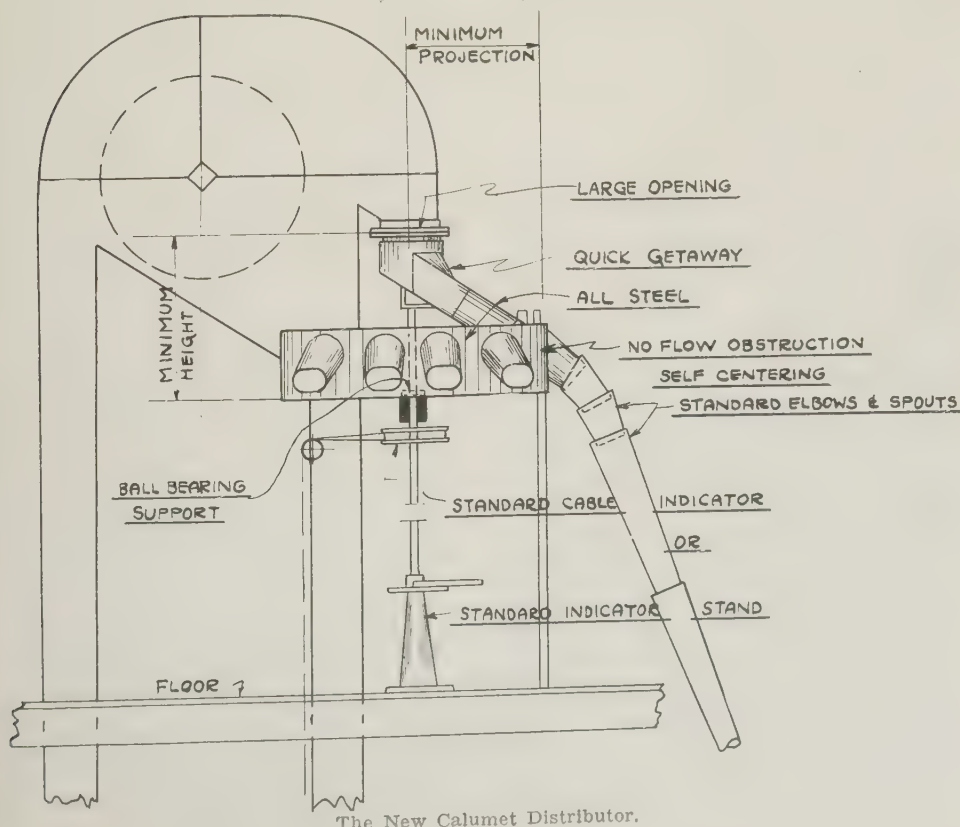
Classed as the first new design in two decades, the new Calumet distributor utilizes a steel band with spout extensions that eliminate any sharp breaks, or obstructions to the easy flow of grain from the leg head to the spouting that leads into the bins.

Riding on a slightly humped track, this distributor is self-centering, yet easy to operate because of its ball-bearing supports.

A large opening is used at the elevator head, so designed that it concentrates the flow of grain into the distributor and spouting with minimum frictional interference. All steel construction assures long wear.

The new Calumet distributor was developed in response to a demand for increased grain handling capacities, brought about by the installation of high speed elevator buckets elevating from 2,000 bus. per hour up. Old type distributors tended to choke when overloaded by increases in leg capacities so a new distributor had to be developed which would handle the increased flow of grain, yet make rebuilding of cupolas unnecessary.

The new distributor is made in standard and special sizes. It will fit old-style wood heads, as well as modern steel heads, and utilizes a standard cable indicator, or indicator stand. Narrow tolerances are employed to take up minimum height, space and projection.



North Dakotans Discuss Seed Loans

[Concluded from page 107]

Grain Dealers Ass'n: What method will be used to obtain grain?

MR. WOLLEN: We will issue offers. Blanks will be sent telling what is wanted. Contracts will be drawn. Elevators should keep a record showing to whom this seed is sold. This is done to prevent the seed from getting into commercial channels.

CAPT. WEBSTER: How long must this grain be held as seed?

MR. WOLLEN: May 15. At that time we will know of the Southwestern crop as it will as always reflect on the price. It will take a week or two to study an application. The price will be uniform at all stations. Mr. Wollen answered many questions which covered every phase of obtaining seed.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

R. I. MANSFIELD, Chicago, provided the high light of the convention. The largest audience of any session was in attendance. His interesting and very revealing address is published elsewhere.

J. M. SYMS, Washington, D. C., outlined the struggles of American Railroads. He called attention to the fact that the many improvements adopted by the railroads during recent years were made in the face of stringent governmental regulations and demands of labor groups which will increase operating costs if proposed legislation is enacted.

M. J. RASMUSSEN, Osnabrock: I think the time has come when the grain elevator operators have a safeguard against crop mortgages. We are called on to advance money for twine and equipment. I have not yet found a contract to safeguard our advances.

FRED KLEIN, Beulah: We should refuse to make these advances.

MATH BAYER, Regent: We should have a contract as effective as the threshers' lien.

MR. RASMUSSEN: There is no legal form of contract to protect us, consequently we are forced to hold the bag.

Thursday Morning Session

SECY CONAWAY read a telegram from Gov. Langer in which he expressed keen regret at not being able to attend and address the convention.

H. A. NICHOLSON, for the Resolution Committee, read the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

For Repeal of Long and Short Haul Clause

RESOLVED, That, subject to the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend tariffs, to fix maximum and minimum rates, and to prohibit unreasonable discrimination, we favor the repeal of the long and short haul clause of the 4th Section of the I.C.C. Act.

Regulation of Truckers

WHEREAS, There is an altogether too prevalent practice on the part of many truckers of transporting foodstuffs in very filthy and exceedingly unsanitary livestock trucks, be it

RESOLVED, That the State Board of Health be urged to sponsor an enactment of law giving it power to regulate transportation of foodstuffs in a clean and sanitary manner by such truckers.

RESOLVED, That the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission be empowered to regulate the rates and services of all trucks for hire, and that the officers of this ass'n be directed to use their best efforts to bring this about.

Oppose Boost in Railroad Operating Expense

RESOLVED, That we oppose the Full Crew Bill, the Train Limit Bill and the Hours of Service Bill.

Raise \$400 Limit on Seed Loans

WHEREAS, The seed loan bill recently passed by Congress specifies that \$400 will be the maximum amount which will be allowed an individual farmer, and

WHEREAS, Such an amount is insufficient for the needs of the average farmer and, whereas, it has been determined by your com'te

that the average cost of seeding on the average farm will be in excess of \$1.75 per acre, and whereas, it is imperative that a normal acreage of crop be seeded this season in our state, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we respectfully request that the amount of money to be loaned to each individual farmer requiring such loan be based on the acreage that the borrower wishes to seed, and that the rate per acre be set at \$1.50 or better and that all borrowers be granted a sufficient loan to enable them to seed their normal acreage regardless of the size of the loan.

Payment in Kind for Seed Loans

WHEREAS, The price of all seed grain is usually abnormally high at seeding time, and whereas there is usually a tremendous depreciation in prices between seeding time and harvest, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we respectfully urge that seed grain for the planting of the 1937 crops be loaned to the producer, he agreeing to return to the FSCC in the fall the same number of bushels and kind of grain which he received plus interest at the rate of 25 bushels per hundred.

Would Protect Lignite Industry

WHEREAS, Lignite is the most important natural resource of which the state of North Dakota can boast, there being an estimated 16 billions of tons recoverable in this state alone, and whereas the production, transportation and retailing of lignite provide employment and a livelihood for thousands of residents of North Dakota, and

WHEREAS, H.B. No. 15 ostensibly provides that only natural gas produced in North Dakota may be used in such institutions and public buildings, and whereas, a large percentage of the members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota are also retailers of lignite, and whereas, in years of crop failures, the retailing of lignite by country elevators is the principal source of revenue to such elevators, thereby saving elevator managers and their families from the relief rolls, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we are emphatically opposed to the passage of H.B. No. 15, and our secretary is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Governor of North Dakota and all North Dakota senators and representatives with the request that they, individually and collectively, oppose this measure as a menace to an important industry in North Dakota and to the citizens thereof.

A resolution was adopted extending sympathy of the Ass'n to the family of J. W. Piper, Buffalo, N. D., a deceased member.

The members of the Ass'n in attendance at this session were divided into three groups, according to congressional divisions and proceeded on the work of electing the directors. New directors elected were: J. A. Buchanan, Director at Large, 3 years; Math Bayer, 3 years; C. M. Guss, Wolford, 3 years; Victor Lagerstadt, Hampden, 3 years; John Jones, Garske, 1 year.

MR. BUCHANAN: I would like to say a few words about the time of year in which we hold our meetings. In my opinion we are meeting the wrong month and the wrong time of the month. It was different when we all used the railroads. Most of us now use cars. I think it should be held at a different time of the year. The first week of the month is a bad time because of our work in getting out bills. I would suggest the third week of June.

MR. NICHOLSON: I don't think the summer is a good time for the convention. Many of us will want to go on vacation. The only change I would suggest is that we hold it a different time of the month.

MR. BAYER: June is not a good time for the convention. It is cut-off time, stock holders' meetings are held. This would cut down the attendance.

Adjourned *sine die*.

At the directors' meeting Thursday afternoon, Fargo was selected for the 1938 meeting and the following officers were elected: Walter Albright, Bonetrail, was re-elected pres.; J. A. Buchanan, Buchanan, vice-pres.; C. H. Conaway, Jamestown, sec'y. Executive Committee: Fred Klein, Walter Albright, J. A. Buchanan.

The Banquet

Wednesday night the visitors and their ladies gathered in the Dacotah Hotel for the annual banquet of the association. Following the dinner an address was made by W. P. Davies, local editor, who touched on problems of the

grain business and showed need for development of the most effective methods of agriculture so that grain may be produced at the lowest possible cost. M. C. Bacheller was toastmaster. During and following the dinner music and singing were furnished by groups from the university. A four-year-old boy supplied the highlight of the evening with his expert tap dancing.

Grand Forkings

J. H. Fisch Co. was represented by J. H. Fisch.

J. H. Altendorf represented Hogenson Construction Co.

Registration was capably handled by Mrs. Jack Johnson.

Jack Johnson's Grainmen's Band serenaded in the hotel lobbies.

Tom Ibberson and "That Man" Kieffe represented T. E. Ibberson Co.

Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. was represented by L. S. Strong and Emil Frederickson.

A majority of the Minneapolis grain commission firms had representatives in attendance.

Many of the visiting grain dealers were in attendance at the amateur boxing matches and the hockey games at the University.

The amiable Fred B. Douglass was kept busy conveying visitors to and from the convention hall and anywhere else they wanted to go.

Many forms of entertainment were supplied the ladies, theatre parties, shopping tour, luncheons and finally an inspection trip through the state mill.

Exhibits

The Gustafson Seed Grain Treater was exhibited by C. C. and Ben Gustafson.

Cliff St. Cyr, Ed. Schatz and Ed. Miller were in charge of the Hart-Carter exhibit of a disc-cylinder machine.

The State Mill exhibit of its many products was in charge of L. A. Hansen, Chas. Robertson and Geo. Udenby.

R. R. Howell & Co. exhibited a head drive, elevator buckets, barley pearler. Walter Kostick and S. A. M. (Jack) Johnson were writing the orders.

Superior Separator Co. exhibited a Standard and a Junior Terminal 4 cleaners and a Level-trol demonstrator. C. C. Gray, Vic Olsen and B. Overland were in attendance.

L. E. Pollock and John Van Nice handled the Howe Scale Co. exhibit of a grain beam with weightograph, new grain beam with short run fractional bar, weight per bushel tester and a flax testing scale.

The Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission exhibited samples of grain and distributed literature telling of the wonders of its state. J. L. Levens, Chief Grain Inspector, L. R. Dauplaise, sec'y, and H. A. Juneau, weighmaster, were in charge.

Income of each farmer in the United States averaged \$1,001 in 1935, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The fully employed workers in manufacturing industries averaged \$1,041.

Wheat quality as measured by dough curves registered by the Swanson-Working recording dough mixer, developed by the Kansas Experiment Station, is discussed in a paper on physical tests to determine quality in wheat varieties, by C. O. Swanson, published in volume 13, No. 2 of *Cereal Chemistry*. Comparisons are made with the Chopin extensimeter, the Buhler comparator, the Brabender farinograph. Described are tests made on flours from hard red spring wheats Marquis, Ceres, Reward and Thatcher; hard red winter wheats Turkey, Karkov, Temarq, Blackhull, Early Blackhull, Cheyenne, Oro, Cooperatorka, Kanred, and Quivira; Kansas soft wheats Fulcaster, Kawvale (semihard), Harvest Queen and Clarkan.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Auvergne, Ark.—Clements Merc. Co. was the recent purchaser of a large seed cleaner, which was furnished them by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

CALIFORNIA

Petaluma, Cal.—Construction of a new feed mill here is planned by the Poultry Producers of Central California. The building program will include a storage elevator.

Petaluma, Cal.—A grain warehouse, 75x96 feet, constructed of corrugated iron, is being built for the Golden Eagle Milling Co. on its property here. A shed will be built at the back out over the wharf to receive shipments of grain from incoming boats and steamers.

CANADA

Saskatoon, Sask.—The capacity of the Quaker Oats Co.'s local mill is being increased from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels and some new machinery will be installed. A warehouse is also being erected.

Ottawa, Ont.—A re-organization of the Federal department of agriculture into divisions of production, marketing and experimental farms will be provided for in legislation at the present session of parliament. A. M. Shaw, of Winnipeg, has been appointed head of the new marketing setup, which he will help to organize. Mr. Shaw is a member of the Canadian Wheat Board and dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan. For the present at least, he will retain his position on the Wheat Board.

COLORADO

Del Norte, Colo.—W. F. Knowlton has added a Howell Roller Feed Mill to his plant equipment.

Sterling, Colo.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the elevator building and equipment of the Fort Morgan Bean Co. on Jan. 15.

Sterling, Colo.—Burglars forced their way into the office of the Colorado Grain & Bean Co. by breaking a window, over the week-end of Jan. 23, but got only \$150 for their trouble. The safe, which had purposely been left unlocked, was ransacked by the intruders.

ILLINOIS

Lombard, Ill.—William A. Albers recently purchased a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Normal, Ill.—Humphrey Bros. have added a truck lift to their elevator equipment.

San Jose, Ill.—The driveway of John Fryer's elevator has been improved and repaired.

Tolono, Ill.—A new corn sheller has been installed in the feed mill of August Holsinger.

Wilmington, Ill.—Re-inforcement of the driveway of the Wilmington Grain Elevtr. has been completed.

Ransom, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is improving its leg equipment with new 11-inch Atlas belting and Salem buckets.

Lebanon, Ill.—The Pfeffer Milling Co. advises that the property it recently sold to C. Meyer was a vacant lot—not its milling property.

Lerna, Ill.—The John H. Snowden elevator, closed since the death of Mr. Snowden about a year ago, is being re-opened by Ray Gilman.

Elwood, Ill.—James Tyler has added a fourth truck to his elevator fleet, having bot the first Chevrolet truck sold in the state this year.

Meriden, Ill.—The Meriden Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. closed its 1936 year with following results: Grain sold, 268,899 bus.; merchandise sales, \$22,124; gross gain, \$7,872; expenses, \$4,985; operating gain, \$2,886.

Laura, Ill.—The Laura Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. recently purchased a heavy duty 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with 9x20-foot platform.

Fletcher, Ill.—The Fletcher Co-op. Grain Company is installing a Clow-Winter Pneumatic Truck Dump, manufactured by R. R. Howell & Co.

Heyworth, Ill.—The Hasenwinkle-Scholer Grain Co. recently installed a new heavy duty 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale in its local elevator.

Mahomet, Ill.—The Tjardes Grain Co. has installed a McMillin Truck Lift and built an addition on the driveway of its east elevator.—Tjardes Grain Co.

Towanda, Ill.—Installation of a truck lift and lengthening of the elevator driveway is planned by the Towanda Co-op. Grain Co., of which E. B. Gatliff is the manager.

Rushville, Ill.—A one-ton feed mixer has been installed at the elevator of the Rushville Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., which will make a full line of mashes for hogs, poultry and cattle.

Elwood, Ill.—New moisture testing equipment for corn was recently added by the Elwood Farmers Grain Co., F. A. Deutschmann manager, and a new truck dump may be installed later.

Cortland, Ill.—The Cortland Grain & Lbr. Co., an established concern, was recently incorporated; capital stock, 50 shares p. v. common; incorporators: R. F. McCormick, D. E. Katz and J. G. Boyle, Jr.

Marseilles, Ill.—William Irwin is acting as temporary manager of the elevator of the Marseilles Grain & Supply Co., succeeding Manager F. M. Becker, who resigned recently, as reported in the Dec. 9 Journals.

Joliet, Ill.—Frankfort Soybean Products Co., incorporated; capital stock, 750 shares n. p. v.; incorporators: E. J. Schroeder, D. T. Thompson, A. Wood; to engage in crushing, processing and manufacturing soybean oil, meal, etc.

Springfield, Ill.—Those who are in a position to know, believe that Illinois will have a new law regulating weights and measures. Chicago will probably be in one classification and the rest of the state in another, and there will be state weighmasters whose certificates will be good anywhere in the state.

Shelbyville, Ill.—John G. Root's elevator, which has not been in operation for the past two years, burned at 11 p. m., Jan. 19. About two tons of timothy hay and four tons of broom corn were stored in the building. The elevator machinery was a total loss. Insurance to the amount of \$500 was carried on the building. The loss was reported at \$4,000.

Peoria, Ill.—Fred W. Mueller, grain inspector at the Board of Trade and brother of the late ex-mayor of this city, Louis Mueller, died Jan. 19 at the Methodist Hospital here, at the age of 68 years. He had been associated with the grain business of Peoria for almost half a century. At the age of 10 he was employed by the T. A. Greer Grain Co. as a messenger. He remained with that firm 45 years, and later operated the Mueller Grain Co. with his brother Louis.

Fairview, Ill.—We have just completed our feed mill that replaces the one destroyed by lightning last July. This perhaps is the largest and most completely equipped of any country mill in Illinois, being three stories in height, having 7,300 feet of floor space and equipped with a most modern and convenient set-up of machinery. Also much of the machinery of our spacious seed house has been revamped, especially the buckhorn cleaning machinery. We operate six departments: Grain, seed, milling, farm machinery, building material and an up-to-date harness shop. W. R. Wilcoxon has been the manager for the past 20 years, Harold Omer assistant.—Fairview Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Springfield, Ill.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has awarded contract to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for the erection of a 4,000-barrel flour mill, doubling the company's capacity here, completion to be by June 1. The new unit will be a duplicate of the present mill. No additional grain storage capacity is being built.

Champaign, Ill.—Champaign County, one of the state's largest producers of soybeans, is to have a soybean crushing plant right at home. Swift & Co., who have long specialized in the production of edible oils, have let the contract to the James Stewart Corp. for a \$250,000 soybean crushing plant and reinforced concrete elevator of 300,000 to 500,000 bus. storage capacity here. The plant will be fully equipped with cleaning, drying and crushing machinery. Work will start this month and be completed in time to handle the new crop.

Lincoln, Ill.—Confidence game charges against Harold Garnett, trucker, of Laddonla, Mo., were dropped recently after the trucker had paid claims against him for grain of the East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. and Spellman & Co. totaling about \$625 with court costs. It was said that Garnett also settled an account with a Wapella elevator. Garnett had been arrested and charged with paying for several loads of grain with checks exceeding the amount of his bank account. After being released on bond he obtained sufficient money to cover the shortages.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$5,500, a decline of \$500 from the recent high mark.

Alfred B. Anderson, for 50 years a bookkeeper at the Board of Trade, died recently, aged 78 years.

Wade W. Clutton, for three and one-half years with Faroll Bros., has joined the investment firm of John A. Dawson.

John H. Lowery, a lawyer, has been appointed chief grain inspector at Chicago, relieving Axel C. Ahlman, who has been acting chief grain inspector since the retirement of Chief Timothy J. Kiley a year ago.

George W. Hales, pres. of the Hales & Hunter Co., feed manufacturers of Chicago, has given \$150,000 for a physical education unit for Oberlin College, at Oberlin, O., in memory of his mother, the late Lina R. Hales.

The recently formed Grain Elevtr. Workers Union has negotiated a contract with the South Chicago Elevtr., operated by the Farmers National Grain Co. Recognition of the union and a substantial increase in salary, with a guarantee of a 44-hour weekly minimum were granted.

The following have recently been elected to membership in the Board of Trade: Clem C. Barham, of Ruston, La.; Charles H. Tobias, Cincinnati; Eugene Greenberger, Charles P. Montgomery and Travis M. Fewell, New York City; John F. McGuire and Sidney T. Bailey, Chicago. Memberships transferred: William T. Walker, Reed P. Anthony, Capel Tilt, Estate of Waldo Z. Sharp, Estate of Arthur C. Hilmer, Estate of H. Lee Early, Ralph W. Proctor, John W. Smart, Matthew J. Hickey, Jr., Edward E. R. Adams, Frank M. White, Stanton H. Speer, Eugene F. Westheimer. New partnerships: John H. Norris—John H. Norris and Bryce B. Burton. Changes in registration of members: Joseph P. Griffin registered for own account (was registered for J. S. Bache & Co.); Harry C. Gamage registered as pres. Moore-Seaver Grain Co. (was registered as vice-pres.); James N. Russell registered as sole owner Russell Grain Co. (was registered as pres.); Gerald R. Martin registered as vice-pres. Brooks Elevtr. Co., Minneapolis (was registered as vice-pres. Union Elevtr. Co.); Harold C. Hanson registered for Gerstenberg & Co. (was registered for own account).

The chairman of the floor com'te of the Board of Trade has circulated a reminder that disclosure of stop orders, or any orders in fact, is inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade and the com'te will bring charges against any member whom it believes guilty of this practice.

The Cash Grain Ass'n of the Chicago Board of Trade has re-elected William H. McDonald pres., and John J. Coffman vice-pres. Newly elected directors are as follows: Orrin S. Dowse, E. R. Bacon, Kenneth B. Pierce, Alfred A. Meyer, Sylvester J. Meyers, Charles E. Scarritt and William M. Hommerding.

Grover C. Hoff, for the past three years assistant sec'y of the Illinois Commerce Commission, has resigned to practice law, specializing in warehouse and motor carrier law, with offices in the Field Bldg. He was a member of the legislature for six years, and will be associated at Springfield with Attorney Francis C. Blair.

Directors of the Board of Trade recently made an initial appropriation of \$1,000 to the American Red Cross for the relief of flood sufferers in the Mississippi Valley, and also authorized a special com'te, appointed by Pres. Templeton, to solicit individual contributions from members. Vice-Pres. Barnett Faroll is chairman of the com'te.

At the Feb. 3 meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club in the Board of Trade grill many of the diners learned for the first time just "How a Crop Expert Goes About Estimating the Crop" in a foreign country, Nat C. Murray of Clement, Curtis & Co., the guest speaker of the evening, detailing his procedure on his recent and fourth visit to Argentina, where he went to estimate the wheat crop. Mr. Murray's talk was made more interesting by a recital of many personal experiences and contacts with grain men in the southern republic. The crop is a large one, moving earlier than usual in the North where it is good, much frosted wheat to come more slowly later from the South.

The sixth annual series of lectures sponsored by the Ass'n of Grain Commission Merchants of the Chicago Board of Trade, which are open to the public without charge, are being given in Room 300, Board of Trade Bldg., at 2:45 p. m., each week, the first one having been given on Jan. 28, when Arthur F. Lindley spoke on "Evolution of Futures Trading." The second lecture was given on Feb. 4, the speaker being C. D. Sturtevant, who spoke on "Elevator Operation." Today (Feb. 10) J. M. R. Glaser speaks on "Inter-Relationship of Grain at Various Points." Lectures still to be given and their speakers are as follows: Feb. 18, "Relationship of Cash and Futures Markets," by Ralph H. Brown; Feb. 25, "Hedging in Practice," by O. S. Dowse; Mar. 4, "Market Factors," by Mark W. Pickell; Mar. 11, "Utilization of Grains," by R. O. Cromwell; Mar. 18, "Inter-Relationship of World and National Markets," by Fred Uhlmann.

INDIANA

Fillmore, Ind.—The Elvtr. & Feed Co. has installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill in its plant.

Williamsport, Ind.—The Robertson Grain Co. sponsored a free lunch and entertainment for farmers on Jan. 23.

Twelve Mile, Ind.—J. Kingery, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned on Jan. 1, and has been succeeded by Frank E. Cress.—L.

Royal Center, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is planning to replace its gasoline power with electric motors.—L.

Topeka, Ind.—Albert M. Hochstetler has installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with floor level feed.

Swayzee, Ind.—Over 400 guests were entertained with moving pictures and lunch by the Swayzee Grain Co. on Jan. 21.

Wyatt, Ind.—Wyatt Grain Co. recently purchased a combined sheller and cleaner manufactured by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Sheridan, Ind.—Fire of undetermined origin damaged the stock owned by Lisle L. Wallace, stored in an elevator at this location, on Jan. 5.

Evansville, Ind.—A slight fire damage was suffered by Diamond Mills when flood-soaked wiring short-circuited and blew out a transformer. Firemen answered the alarm by boat.

McGrawsville, Ind.—Charles Sharp, a grain dealer for 55 years, partner in Sharp & Overman, operators of a 15,000-bu. elevator here, died from pneumonia at his home on Jan. 27, at the age of 78 years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following firms recently became members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Martin's Feed Store, New Paris; the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, Ill.; Fred Antell, Princeton; Steeb's Cash Feed Store, Crown Point.

Kokomo, Ind.—Owen J. Thompson, of the well known Morrison & Thompson Co., which operates an elevator at this point, is reported as being a patient in St. Vincent Hospital, Indianapolis. His friends in the trade join in wishing him a speedy recovery.

Winchester, Ind.—P. E. Goodrich, pres. of Goodrich Bros. Co., was scheduled to leave early this month on a trip to the other side of the "big pond," his itinerary including the Holy Land and Egypt. His many friends in the grain trade wish him a pleasant journey and a safe return.

Knightstown, Ind.—A new elevator and feed mill is under construction here for O. C. Shirley, whose plant burned last September. The new building will be of frame construction, metal clad, and equipped with the latest machinery. With favorable weather conditions it will be completed early in March.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Under the sponsorship of the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, a get-together meeting of the grain and hay interests of northeastern Indiana will be held in this city at the Anthony Hotel on the evening of Feb. 11, starting with dinner at 7 p. m. Chris G. Egly is sec'y of the ass'n.

Martinsville, Ind.—The plant of the Thornburg Milling Co. (which includes a 30,000-bu. elevator and a 100-barrel mill) has been acquired by the Suckow Milling Co., which will operate it in connection with its other country elevators and may operate the mill later. The Suckow Co., feed and flour manufacturers, operates a 125,000-bu. elevator and 400-barrel mill at Franklin, Ind.

Wolcottville, Ind.—Installation of new feed mill machinery has been completed by the Wolcottville Elvtr. Co., Merritt G. Pierce owner, including a high-speed hammer mill, heavy-duty corn sheller, magnetic separator, and one-ton Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer. An ear corn crusher, motor and V-rope drive for crusher, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co., were also installed. The public was invited to inspect the newly-equipped plant on Jan. 23.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Sec'y Sale, of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, is taking up with the Dept. of Agriculture the matter of ascertaining whether the necessary instructors and grain grading and testing equipment can be provided in order that three or four grain grading schools may be held in different sections of the state during the next sixty or ninety days. The success of the grain grading school at Purdue University last March, which was made available thru the co-operation of the Extension Department of Purdue and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, was so successful that an effort will be made to enlarge this scope of educational work this year.

IOWA

Wallingford, Ia.—Notice of the dissolution of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been published.

Ladora, Ia.—The Ladora Lbr. & Grain Co. has voted to dissolve the corporation and dispose of the assets.

Greenfield, Ia.—A building adjoining the feed plant of John Erbes, which he has bot, is being remodeled and will be used as an addition to his plant.

Livermore, Ia.—The local elevator of the North Iowa Grain Co. was entered by thieves Sunday night, Jan. 24, but nothing seemed to have been taken.

Lake Park, Ia.—The Arnold Grain & Livestock Co. has erected an office and coal sheds on the site of the Theo Sindt elevator that burned last July.—A. T.

Paton, Ia.—The Clark-Brown Grain Co. has installed a new 13-inch 5-ply Atlas belt and 12 x 6 Salem buckets, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—Following re-organization, the Pro-Lac Milling Co. has re-opened, with C. S. Hatch as manager. The company manufactures commercial feeds.

Kanawha, Ia.—G. L. Benschoter has resigned as manager of the North Iowa Grain Co.'s local elevator, which he has managed for 10 years, and taken a position at Whittemore, Ia.

Manly, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has appointed M. H. Barker, manager of the Little Cedar Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator at Little Cedar, Ia., for the past 14 years, manager of its elevator.

Burlington, Ia.—The Johnson Grain Co.'s elevator was broken into during the night of Jan. 25, entrance being gained thru a window. The robbers' loot consisted of \$2 or \$3 obtained from the cash register.

Churdan, Ia.—Clyde Conant, employed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for two years past, was recently made manager, succeeding Walter Reynolds, deceased, whose death was reported in the Nov. 25 Journals.

Alton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Mutual Co. is having a Clow-Winter Direct-Connected Geared Head Drive installed in its new elevator. The equipment is manufactured by R. R. Howell & Co., and the T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Whittemore Elvtr. Co. has appointed G. L. Benschoter, formerly of Kanawha, Ia., manager of its elevator, succeeding D. Ault, who is retiring, as reported in the Dec. 23 Journals, after managing the elevator 15 years.

Harris, Ia.—About 100 bus. of corn was stolen from the Willey & Greig elevator, during the night of Jan. 14, entrance being gained by pulling out the hasp staple of a side door. The thieves used the loading spout of the elevator to get the corn from a bin to their truck.

Des Moines, Ia.—A bill to license "itinerant automotive merchants" has been drafted for enactment by the state legislature. The bill attempts to tax those loading at a farm while exempting those loading elsewhere. The license fee is \$100 plus \$75 tax for each vehicle.

Alton, Ia.—Robbers recently took a safe from the Henry Klein Elvtr., obtained an electric drill from an implement concern and used a lumber company's site to work on the stolen safe. But the electric drill jammed and they failed to open the iron box.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The National Oats Co. has enlarged its office building here, due to increasing business of a department started last May, the oatmeal facial department. Oatmeal products for skin beautifying have been reviving in popularity, and the company is shipping large quantities to the East.—A. T.

Traer, Ia.—E. B. Mullin, for 20 years elevator manager at Voorhies, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and Edward Hadacek, who has been acting as temporary manager since the resignation of A. A. Agnew last fall, will resume his former position in charge of the company's North-Western elevator, which he has held for several years.

J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.

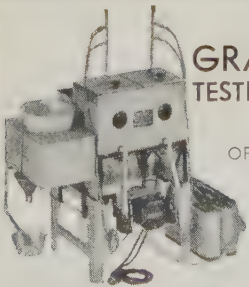
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Waterloo, Ia.—Expansion in storage and processing facilities at the plant of the Soybean Processing Co. here is under way. Outside tanks will be built to store several thousand bushels of soybeans and manufacturing facilities will be increased to include soybean flour and other specialties. The board of directors of the new company, which started this past year, are well pleased with operations thus far. Shortage of soybeans will curtail this year's operations, but it is the opinion that Waterloo will become a real center of soybean processing in Iowa. Greatly increased acreage of soybeans in 1937 is apparent.—Soybean Processing Co.

Sellers of grain in Iowa have been warned by Assistant County Attorney Al Adams against accepting checks drawn on out-of-state banks in payment for grain. Some Missouri truck drivers have given false or forged checks and drafts for grain, resulting in the loss of thousands of dollars. When the false checks are on a bank in another state, the prosecution of those giving the checks is hampered in Iowa because bankers in other states cannot be compelled to testify in Iowa. Even tho the transactions appear to be legitimate, grain sellers should take no chances on out-of-state checks and drafts, according to Mr. Adams, who said the check "racket" has developed because some truckers find it unprofitable to drive empty to Iowa for grain.

KANSAS

Carlton, Kan.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is installing an electric motor head drive.

Greenleaf, Kan.—A new hammer mill was installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator a few weeks ago.

Clifton, Kan.—New 12-inch 5-ply Atlas belting has been installed by the Farmers Union Co-op. Shipping Ass'n.

Silver Lake, Kan.—Fire caused by a chimney in the detached office slightly damaged the property of the Berry Grain Co. on Jan. 25.

Clay Center, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener moved their local grain office, on Jan. 30, to the new Farmers Union Bldg. at Fourth and Court Sts.

Linn, Kan.—The Linn Co-op. Exchange is refitting its elevator leg with a new 12-inch 5-ply Atlas belt, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Topeka, Kan.—Recently elected officers of the Topeka Board of Trade are: Pres., L. C. Grubb, vice-pres., M. P. Fuller. G. A. Jordon is sec'y and treas.

Gridley, Kan.—John Schick, a farmer near here, has bot an interest in E. H. Kaufman's elevator and has moved to Gridley to work in the elevator.

Dresden, Kan.—Use of gasoline for building a fire was the cause of slight damage being done to the elevator of the Robinson Elvtr. Co. on Jan. 22.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Casement Grain Co. recently moved into its new building, 40x70 feet, which it will use as a storage and grain warehouse and office quarters.

Formoso, Kan.—An automatic air compressor to operate the dump and a 15-h.p. electric motor to drive the feed mill have been installed by the Formoso Elvtr. & Grain Co.

Pratt, Kan.—The Pratt Equity Exchange is said to be working on plans for a proposed storage elevator, which may be built here this year. Guy Sitton is manager of the company.

Plains, Kan.—Charles W. Shull, state grain inspector at Hutchinson, Kan., for the past 12 years, has resigned that position and on Mar. 1 will be associated with the Collingwood Grain Co. at this station.

Larned, Kan.—A branch wire office was opened here Feb. 1 by Goffe & Carkener, Inc., Kansas City grain commission house, with Walter B. Scott as manager. Fourteen other branch offices are operated by this company in Kansas and Missouri.

Wichita, Kan.—W. W. Gibbons, 82 years of age, retired grain and stock merchant, died Jan. 23, at a local hospital. Mr. Gibbons had been in poor health for five or six years, suffering from heart trouble. He came to Wichita 46 years ago, and engaged in the grain and live-stock business. He was widely known over the state.

Bushton, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co. sustained wind damage to its plant Jan. 6.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fire, blamed on faulty wiring, broke out on the ground floor of the Kansas Grain Co.'s elevator, shortly before 7 o'clock a. m., Jan. 20. A small portion of the floor and walls were burned before firemen had the flames under control.

Home, Kan.—Robert J. Lewis, of R. J. Lewis & Son, grain dealers, died Feb. 2, following a lingering illness, at the age of 72 years. Mr. Lewis was a native of England and came to Kansas in an early day. He started in the grain business in 1903. Besides being a successful grain merchant, Mr. Lewis held many places of public trust and high rank in several civic and patriotic organizations.

Marquette, Kan.—The K. B. R. Milling Co.'s mill building was destroyed by fire, reported as starting from a hot bearing under the elevator, before 5 o'clock a. m., Feb. 2, together with about 8,000 bus. of wheat in the tempering bins. Loss, about \$55,000; insured. A portion of the concrete elevator was damaged by the fire, also a part of the adjoining office. Most of the concrete tanks were not damaged. The mill had a daily capacity of 500 barrels. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—The Elmendorf Coal & Feed Co. on Jan. 14 sustained wind damage.

Ashland, Ky.—An office is being opened here by Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., of Chicago, with L. P. Hardy as local manager.

Leitchfield, Ky.—The grain, feed and seed business of G. M. Hayercraft & Son has been moved to a new and larger building.

Falmouth, Ky.—O. W. Robinson, who owns several flour mills in this state, has bot the Falmouth Milling Co.'s plant and will continue its operation.

Bardstown, Ky.—Nelson County Distilling Co. has installed one grain elevator, one rehandling elevator, two meal elevators, one conveyor, all equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchy. Co.

Covington, Ky.—The Big Four Mills, Ltd., began the manufacture of dairy, poultry, hog and horse feed late in January in its new plant here, which has a capacity of 70 carloads daily. The company was organized and financed by local capital and is an independent concern. W. S. Howell is pres. and general manager of the plant.

Paducah, Ky.—This flood-engulfed city was visited by fire, on Feb. 2, starting in the large grain elevator of Bradley Bros. and destroying it and spreading to other property, both business and residence. Damage was estimated at \$75,000. Fire equipment was floated to the scene in barges, but lack of water pressure made the fight of little avail.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 23 [delayed].—Millers in this section of the country are taking a severe licking from the Ohio Valley flood, which is three feet above all previous records at Louisville and still rising. The Ballard & Ballard Mills here (feed manufacturers) are closed down and will probably be closed for two months, due to water having gotten into the machinery, which will probably result in its being necessary to rewind the motor driving power before operations can be resumed. It was also understood that the company was having to move some wheat from elevators that were flood threatened. Ballard & Ballard have opened temporary offices in the Gibbs Inman Bldg., 9th and Broadway, and city sales have been moved to 11th and Kentucky streets. The Louisville Milling Co., division of Washburn Crosby Co., is down for lack of power, and also has water in its basement, altho its machinery is not yet affected. Numerous distilleries here and out in the state are down account of flooded boiler rooms or lack of public service power.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Alexandria, La.—C. E. Rush has installed a Sidney Sheller and Cleaner, combined.

New Orleans, La.—At the recent election of the New Orleans Board of Trade the following officers were chosen: Pres., Charles W. Frank (re-elected); vice-presidents, E. E. Lamberton and John McKay.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Joseph C. Legg, one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce and associated with the grain and flour brokerage firm of John C. Legg & Co. for a number of years, died Jan. 10 from pneumonia, at the age of 77 years. A com'ite representing the exchange attended the funeral.

Baltimore, Md.—New officers of the Chamber of Commerce are: Pres., Eugene H. Beer (re-elected); vice-pres., Thomas G. Hope; sec'y-treas., James B. Hessong; assistant sec'y, Howard G. Disney. The personnel of the executive com'ite is: Edward Netre, chairman; Robert D. Sinton, William B. F. Hax, J. G. Oehrl and C. Emmerich Mears.

MICHIGAN

Waldron, Mich.—The Avis Milling Co.'s plant was recently wind damaged.

Mason, Mich.—On Jan. 28 fire of unknown origin damaged the property of the Mason Elvtr. Co.

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Shelby, Mich.—Electric power has been replaced by a 75-h.p. diesel engine at the Shelby Flour Mills.

Middleton, Mich.—Middleton Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased a one-ton Kwik-Mix Mixer, manufactured by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Lenox, Mich.—The Adair Feed & Grain Co. recently added a No. 4 Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of its hammer mill.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—H. H. Heiser & Co. have added to their equipment a new leg drive, a 2-h.p. motor, and a corn cracker and grader with a 7½-h.p. motor.

Batavia, Mich.—The Batavia Elvtr. has installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of its hammer mill, providing an even, uniform feed into the mill.

Owendale, Mich.—Henry Elftman, of Pigeon, Mich., has taken over the R. J. Quinn elevator here and will operate it hereafter. The plant will be improved by some new machinery.

Henderson, Mich.—The equipment of the Henderson Elvtr. is being brot up to date. Individual motors for the machinery have been installed and new feed grinding and mixing equipment will soon be added.

Grant, Mich.—At the E. A. Dodd Elvtr. the equipment has been improved by the installation of an up to date hammer mill with a built-in magnetic separator, also a pneumatic feed collecting system. A 30-h.p. enclosed motor drives the grinder.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The elevator of the Hayden Milling Co. was not damaged in the recent fire, reported in the Journals last number. The damage to the mill has been repaired and the plant is in full operation. The loss was about \$8,000, which was considerably more than estimated at first.

Athens, Mich.—Jay E. Smith, of Athens, 18 years old, was placed on probation for two years and ordered to make restitution of \$38.25 to the Wolfe Grain Co., of this place, and \$103.34 to Little Bros., of Kalamazoo, within two weeks for the theft of clover seed. He also was assessed a fine of \$25 and costs of a like amount.

Bay City, Mich.—The Atlas Malting Co. claims it will have the largest malt plant in the world in operation here in April, when the plant now under construction, which includes a large grain elevator, is completed. The plant, covering 47 acres, will have a capacity of 14,000,000 bus. of barley malt a year.

Lansing, Mich.—Lansing's oldest structure, which has been used continuously for over 100 years in the manufacture of flour, now owned by the National Grain Corp., is to be taken down in the spring. The mill stands now as it did the day it began grinding wheat and corn for the scattered settlers. Until three years ago it used waterpower.

Milford, Mich.—The Mil-Ford Food Products Co. has completed remodeling the former Schleider factory building and installation of new machinery and started operation of its plant on Feb. 3, holding open house for the public on that day between 2 and 8 o'clock. The company was organized last year to manufacture a cereal flake for brewing. Cereal breakfast foods will also be made. For the present 25 persons are employed.

MINNESOTA

Nassau, Minn.—The Nassau Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained slight damage to door and track caused by a truck on Jan. 7.

Lakefield, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed a direct connected Clow-Winter Geared Head Drive in its elevator.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been dressed up in a new coat of aluminum paint. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Essig, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. plans to rebuild its local elevator that burned last November, the new house to have a capacity of 15,000 bus.

Bird Island, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. sustained a fire loss at its elevator here last month.

Odessa, Minn.—The Odessa Farmers Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to the Odessa Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Bagley, Minn.—Ward Gage, formerly of Park Rapids, has purchased an interest in the Bagley Mill Co., and is now in charge of operations and purchases.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Offices of the Johnson-Olson Grain Co. in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. have been enlarged, an adjoining suite being added recently.

Wabasso, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. recently had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install in its local elevator a direct-connected Clow-Winter Geared Head Drive.

Moorhead, Minn.—About 2 p. m. on Jan. 18 hot ashes piled against asbestos covered water pipes caused a fire which damaged the insulation on the pipes in the warehouse of Leslie Welter.

Detroit Lakes, Minn.—The Detroit Lakes Milling Co. has added a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer to its feed mill equipment. The new machine has motor drive and floor level feed.

Adams, Minn.—J. P. Schissel & Son, elevator operators, recently completed installation of considerable new equipment, including a feed mixer, an oat huller and a magnetic separator. A 2,000-bu. corn crib was built also.

Perham, Minn.—The Peterson-Biddick Co. was one of four local business houses that suffered fire loss on Jan. 18, the local branch being destroyed. Headquarters of the Peterson-Biddick Co., feed dealers, are at Wadena, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.—While motoring to California, Charles J. Martin, a director of the Brooks Elvtr. Co., this city, of which his father and brother are pres. and vice-pres., respectively, was killed in an automobile accident near Oklahoma City, Okla., on Jan. 19. Mr. Martin was vice-pres. and director of the Dominion Malting Co., Winnipeg, Man., but formerly lived in Minneapolis. He was also a director of the Mankato (Minn.) Brewing Co. Burial was in this city.

Marshall, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held its January meeting in the Deland Hall, this city, on the 12th. A. F. Koch, of Echo, presiding in the absence of Pres. Wollum. Social security legislation was discussed by Mr. Casey, of the Internal Revenue Dept., of whom many questions were asked. Al Hanson, of the Railroad & Warehouse Dept., discussed various legislative proposals sought by his division in conjunction with the Western Grain Men's Ass'n and the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n.

DULUTH LETTER

Members of the state railroad and warehouse commission were in Duluth recently for inspection of the state dock site and proposal to exchange the site for one owned by the M. A. Hanna Co.—F.G.C.

Upon being named vice-pres. of the Duluth Board of Trade, Ely Salyards, resigned as a director, and at a special election H. D. Atwood, the retiring president, was made a director to fill out the unexpired term, ending 1938.—F.G.C.

Duluth, Minn.—Two of Duluth's oldest elevators are to be razed according to an announcement by George H. Spencer, president of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co. They are elevators "B" and "C", wood and sheet-iron type of buildings and are going to be taken down because they have become obsolete. No plans are contemplated for the erection of new houses to replace those to be wrecked, as neither of these were used much in recent years. Contract for taking down the buildings has been let to the Cleveland Wrecking Co., which will start operations about Feb. 15. The buildings are 70x315 by 110 feet high.—F. G. C.

The comparative smallness of grain marketing caused a quiet market and curtailed business to a considerable extent. The meagerness of present receipts and spot offerings has even slowed up the demand. Buyers look over the daily samples put out for sale and take up those that are suitable for their use, the rest go over unsold, or diverted elsewhere for disposition. Low flour sales limits the demand for milling wheat of both spring and durum. Light receipts enable premiums to remain high and firm even though the demand is non-aggressive. Some western wheat is coming in and taken for milling account. It is fine wheat of high test weight and medium protein.—F.G.C.

At the annual meeting of the Duluth Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n, Jan. 29, directors to serve for the year 1937 were elected as follows: T. F. McCarthy, F. B. Getchell, W. W. Bradbury, H. B. Stoker and R. H. Tietze. The directors will meet later to elect officers for the coming year.—F.G.C.

Railroad movement of grain from the country in January fell away under the run for the same month in 1936, namely, 485,700 bus., against 1,400,307 bus. This was due to crop damage and small yields which left growers little to market. Out shipments, on the other hand, show a large increase this year over last, 2,080,868 bus., compared to 685,971 bus. The fact is that buyers generally, bot up all the grain possible last fall and stored it until needed later on during the winter. Holders of Canadian grain are paying the duty and taking it out quite freely for milling account, with the result that elevator stocks show a very fair decrease each week.—F.G.C.

MISSOURI

Watson, Mo.—We intend to install new sheller, cleaner and electric hoist this spring.—Bentley Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the St. Louis Merchants Exchange include L. Busch Faust.

Kearney, Mo.—The Kearney Farmers Grain & Supply Co. closed the year with sales of \$217,591, gross gain \$14,302, expenses \$10,890, net gain \$3,411 and paid 7% dividend on stock.

St. Louis, Mo.—As the result of injuries sustained nearly three weeks before, when hit by an automobile, Edwin Wahl, formerly with the John Wahl Commission Co., died Jan. 26. He was 67 years of age.

Kansas City, Mo.—William Rueschoff, supervisor of country elevators for the Robinson Elvtr. Co. (whose headquarters are in this city), died Jan. 2 at Buffalo Park, Kan. He was about 55 years of age.

Pacific, Mo.—The Pacific Milling Co. is installing a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader in its new feed mill addition. The new machine has high frame and sack holders for sacking direct from the grader.

MONTANA

Three Forks, Mont.—The Three Forks Feed & Grain Co. is installing a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with direct motor drive, of one-ton capacity and has floor level feed.

NEBRASKA

Cambridge, Neb.—D. B. Dick has succeeded J. O. Correll as manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. here.

Wolbach, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has purchased a new 11-inch Atlas belt from R. R. Howell & Co.

Omaha, Neb.—The Omaha Grain Exchange was 33 years old on Feb. 1 and John Anderson was gate-keeper on that first day, as he is now.

Elmcreek, Neb.—Establishment of a dehydrating plant for alfalfa is under discussion here, tho nothing definite has been done as yet.

The Nebraska Millers Ass'n recently elected Alex E. Etting, of David City, pres., and re-elected J. H. Vandenberg, of Spaulding, vice-pres. and J. N. Campbell, of Omaha, sec'y.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills has about completed installation of a new feed mill and will manufacture additional livestock feeds, principally for sheep and cattle.

Garrison, Neb.—Harold Lett, of Staplehurst, has been made manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Jerry Zak, resigned, who has moved to Brainard, where he has a position.

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ASHLAND BLOCK CHICAGO, ILL.

Goodwin, Neb.—The Dugan Elvtr., operated under lease by the McMaster-Lenoir Grain Co., of Sioux City, for the past year, has been purchased by that firm. A new dump and scale were recently installed.

Lincoln, Neb.—At the recent annual meeting of the Lincoln Grain Exchange the following officers were elected: Pres., J. M. Hammond; vice-pres., W. T. Barstow; sec'y-treas., W. S. Whitten. Directors are: Mr. Hammond, Mr. Barstow and John M. Paul.

Beatrice, Neb.—Black Bros.' flour mill, one of the oldest in the state, having been established in 1879, burned during the night of Feb. 4, also the elevator, warehouse and 20,000 bus. of wheat. Loss about \$70,000; partly insured. Another mill is owned and operated by Black Bros. at Wymore.

Lincoln, Neb.—Lee James Dunn, 75 years of age, former grain dealer and banker here and prominent in local civic and fraternal circles, died at his home in this city on Jan. 12, death being caused by a heart ailment. Before coming to Lincoln he was engaged in the grain business at Alexandria, Neb., coming to this state from his native state of Pennsylvania when a young man.

NEW ENGLAND

Bridgeport, Conn.—Following a brief illness, John Varson, who operated a grain and feed business here for 45 years, died recently.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange held its annual meeting Feb. 2 in the Hotel Lenox, one of the invited speakers being Kenneth S. Templeton, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Boston, Mass.—The death of J. Walter Sanborn, for years engaged in the grain and hay business in this city with offices in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange Bldg., occurred recently. He was 81 years of age.

NEW JERSEY

McKee City, N. J.—The McKee City Farmers Exchange has installed a new hammer mill and motor, furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

NEW MEXICO

Gila, N. M.—Re-opening of a flour mill here, closed for several years, is planned by a new corporation, the Gila Valley Co-op. Ass'n of which Fred McCauley is pres.

NEW YORK

Waverly, N. Y.—Kasco Mills, Inc., recently added new equipment for manufacturing molasses feeds.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Stricken with a heart attack while fixing a tire recently, J. W. Piper, local elevator man, died. He was 67 years old.

New York, N. Y.—Due to lack of interest on the part of the tobacco trade, the New York Produce Exchange has discontinued tobacco futures dealings until further notice.

New York, N. Y.—R. J. Prentiss & Co. have placed an order with R. R. Howell & Co. for a 1½-ton Daisy Horizontal Revolving Drum Batch Feed Mixer with direct motor drive.

Victor, N. Y.—The 800-barrel mill of the Victor Flour Mills, Inc., burned on the morning of Jan. 28, the fire originating in a boiler. The company has another mill at Pittsford, N. Y.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The mid-winter meeting of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at the Onondaga Hotel, this city, on Jan. 30. F. L. Lewi, pres. of the ass'n, presided.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Theodore A. Lauer, J. R. Lindsay, William P. Dixon, Leo Frank and Joseph H. McCabe, the last named being an associate member.

Cayuga, N. Y.—L. S. Riford has been made president of the Beacon Milling Co., of which he has been an executive for about 16 years. Mr. Riford has always been greatly interested in feeds and feeding.

Moravia, N. Y.—The old grain and hay firm of C. S. Meade & Co., Inc., changed its name, the first of the year, to Wheat Bros., the change being one of name only, the ownership and management being the same as for the past 15 years. The business has been established here for half a century, operating under the name of C. S. Meade & Co., Inc., since 1919, at which time the three Wheat brothers; J. W., F. A. and Floyd A., had an interest in it, and two years later the brothers bot the interest of the other owners.

NORTH DAKOTA

The Gwinner Farmers Elvtr. Co., Gwinner, N. D., and the Riebe Grain Co., Pisek, N. D., sustained wind damage Dec. 19.

Tower City, N. D.—Pneumonia caused the death of William Pfau, local grain man, on Jan. 10, at a hospital in Fargo. He was 50 years of age.

Bismarck, N. D.—According to a bill introduced by Representatives H. R. Freitag and D. S. Blair, recently, the itinerant trucker would be required to procure a \$10 license and a \$2,000 bond, also to make cash payment on all grain bot for re-sale.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The State Industrial Commission has authorized an investigation of the State Mill & Elvtr. here and the Bank of North Dakota at Bismarck, and Francis Murphy, of Fargo, has been appointed special assistant attorney general to conduct the probe. Mr. Murphy was instructed "to make a thorough investigation of all monies paid out by the Mill & Elvtr., the Bank of North Dakota, or any other state department of which it has jurisdiction, and that any and all persons, regardless of who they may be, be prosecuted," if the laws of the state have been violated.

Grandin, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., August Holznagel, manager, has awarded contract to the Hogenson Const. Co. for the erection of a 50,000-bu. elevator, cribbed, iron-clad, built on a slab foundation; equipment will include two legs with 11x6 Salem Buckets, rope drive, double distributor, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale having a 26x9 platform, Strong-Scott Dump, also a modern cleaner. The elevator will have 22 bins and a cross work floor. A 16x34 warehouse will adjoin the elevator. The office building will have a sample room and a private office with built-in vault. The new house replaces the company's fire loss of last December.

Gladstone, N. D.—The cribbing is nearly completed on the 35,000-bus. elevator which the Hogenson Const. Co. is building for the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. The elevator will be iron-clad, built on a slab foundation, having six deep-bottom bins, six overhead bins and six hanging bins. Equipment includes two legs having 11x6 Salem Buckets, totally-enclosed, fan-cooled Fairbanks-Morse Motors, Strong-Scott Head Drives and Dump; 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 26x9 platform; Gerber Double Distributor. A 16x30-foot warehouse will adjoin the elevator. A modern office having a private office and built-in vault is provided for. John Loh is manager of the elevator.

OHIO

New London, O.—We are installing another grinder, a 50-h.p. Anglo-American Hammer Mill.—Palmer & Golding.

London, O.—F. J. Wood & Son have replaced their cracked corn machine with a new, larger capacity, Kelly Duplex machine.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Grain & Milling Co. has awarded the contract for a \$75,000 two-story brick addition, which will double its capacity.

Hillsboro, O.—The Highland County Farm Bureau recently installed a motor-driven Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill. The new mill has 30-h.p. direct drive.

Cincinnati, O.—Thomson & McKinnon, of Chicago, opened an office in this city on Feb. 1, in the Dixie Terminal Bldg. Joseph C. Marks is local manager.

Waynesfield, O.—The Waynesfield Grain Co. recently purchased a No. 2 fan sheller with V-rope drive and other equipment from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Plankton (Sycamore p. o.), O.—New 10-ton scales with an 18-foot platform and a new truck hoist have been installed at the Sneath-Cunningham Co.'s local elevator.

Paulding, O.—About \$25,000 is being spent by the Paulding Sugar Co. in expanding its business, additional equipment being installed for the production of alfalfa meal.

Lees Creek, O.—Virgil Young's elevator has been bot by the Clinton County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, which took possession Feb. 1. The elevator has a capacity of 6,000 bus.

Morrow, O.—Fire originating in an electric cash register thot to have been caused by defective wiring, slightly damaged the elevator and mill property of Alf R. Kesley on Jan. 27.

St. Clairsville, O.—While at St. Petersburg, Fla., where he had gone to spend the winter, John A. Williamson, a grain broker here for many years, died recently. He was 65 years old.

Delphos, O.—Tom and Vincent Odenweller have made improvements with a boot sheller, hammer mill feeder, new elevator and elevator head drive, all purchased from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Columbus, O.—The following Ohio firms have recently become members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Basil Elvtr., Basil; Palmer & Golding, New London; Miami Grain & Feed Co., Sidney; Farmers Grain Co., Willshire; Urbana Mills Co., Urbana.

New London, O.—A new feed mill, to be known simply as "Weekly's," has started operation here, located in a former farm implement building, which has been remodeled. New electrical equipment has been installed, and new loading and unloading platforms built on three sides of the building.

Fostoria, O.—A blaze in the top floor of the 160-foot elevator of the Farmers National Grain Corp. was recently checked by firemen, saving the structure from possible destruction. The fire was caused when a grain elevator shaft became clogged; motors continued to spin and friction ignited three belts, grain dust carrying the fire to the woodwork of the elevator.

DeLisle (Arcanum p. o.), O.—V. E. Herter & Co., the new owners of the elevator formerly owned by Frank G. Snell, who died last September, have installed a 75-h.p. diesel engine and a new hammer mill and re-opened the elevator. N. J. Laughlin, of Urbana, O., has been appointed manager of the elevator and coal yard. A grocery store is also run in connection with the elevator.

Toledo, O.—"Flu" is no respecter of persons. It "hits" the young and the old, the thin and the fat, the good looking as well as the homely. It hits some harder than others. We presume that is according to the life one leads. Anyway, it struck the writer first and as soon as he was able to get around, it bounced upon Harry DeVore, and he's been at home four days, but is coming along fine. This flu business gives one a chance to visit at home, and appreciate the radio.—Fred Mayer.

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Future Orders Solicited

Jeffersonville, O.—The elevator here is now owned and operated by the Gwinn Milling Co., of Columbus, O., George W. Blessing having retired from the grain business last year to accept appointment of postmaster of this city, after having been actively engaged in the grain business here for 40 years.

Toledo, O.—A new 1,000,000-bu. elevator will be erected here this spring, to be known as the Anderson Elvtr. and to be owned and operated by a new organization, a co-partnership composed of Harold Anderson, his wife, Margaret Anderson, and his father, David Anderson, Sr. Harold Anderson is retiring, on Mar. 1, as general manager of the National Milling Co. branch of the National Biscuit Co. The new elevator will consist of 40 or more concrete tanks and will have a handling capacity of 10,000 bus. an hour. A warehouse will be built also. The location is on the Wabash Railroad at Maumee, a suburb of Toledo. The new elevator will be equipped with facilities for receiving from and loading into trucks and cars, fast handling legs and conveyors, cleaners and a dryer. Work has been started by the Macdonald Engineering Co., which has the contract.

OKLAHOMA

Chickasha, Okla.—A two-ton feed mixer has been installed by the Chickasha Milling Co.

Valliant, Okla.—The McLaughlin Mill has recently installed a No. 3 Kelly Duplex Feed Mill.

Wheatland, Okla.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. is no longer in business, having dissolved recently and discontinued operation.

Carnegie, Okla.—A. M. Spears, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n for the past seven months, has taken a position with an elevator company at Clinton.

Buffalo, Okla.—Ernest Walcher is the new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. J. Parsons. A. R. Shelton has been appointed assistant manager.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Imbler, Ore.—The Grande Ronde Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on Jan. 9.

Canby, Ore.—The Mulino Feed & Flour Co-op. Ass'n has changed its name to the Willamette Valley Feed Co-op.

Roseburg, Ore.—A pellet machine, to be used in manufacturing feeds, is being installed by the Douglas County Flour Mill.

Caldwell, Ida.—The Caldwell Produce Co., whose business is more grain and seed than produce, plans to build a 40x100-foot addition to its warehouse here.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers are improving their receiving and shipping facilities with the installation of a Cлов-Winter Direct-Connected Geared Head Drive.

Creston, Wash.—Frank Raymond, manager of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. here for the past year, has been transferred to Colfax, Wash., and Ed Gilman has been appointed local manager, succeeding him.

Waitsburg, Wash.—The new building of the Atkinson Feed & Fuel Co. has been completed and is now being occupied by the company. The building occupies the same site as the old structure, which burned several months ago.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Merchants Exchange has raised the charge of track sampling to its members to 50 cents per car, an increase of 15 cents, effective Feb. 1. Reasons given for the increase are loss of revenue by the state grain inspection department due to the loss of export business, the strike and mounting costs.

Seattle, Wash.—City Mills, Inc., a pioneer Seattle feed and flour manufacturing concern, has been sold to N. R. Oliphant of the Diamond Seed Co., and a long-term lease of the building occupied by the concern given. The plant is 115x134 feet, has two stories and a basement, and is fully equipped for the manufacture of feeds, meals and flour.

Portland, Ore.—Albers Bros. Milling Co., according to A. M. Ghormley, president, has this year decided to give every employe, including mill workers, a week's vacation with pay. All employes at Christmas were also given an extra week's pay. This company has inaugurated a safety program to help protect all workers. Every plant has a safety com'te and regular safety meetings are held each week. Accidents have already shown a marked decrease.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—The following have been elected to membership in the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n: Arlington Cash Feed Co., Arlington; Dunham's Feed & Seed, Kirkland; L. R. Englund Feed Store, Bremerton; Everett Feed & Seed Co., Everett; Farmers Merc. Co., Lynden; Gould & Co. (Conway store), Conway; National Limes, Seattle; Spring Glen Feed Co., Renton; Strubel & Glancey Merc. Co., Elma; West Side Feed & Seed Co., Yakima; White Feed Co., Everett; H. L. Wolf (Yelm Store), Yelm.

Portland, Ore.—The man who four years ago was proclaimed the "first citizen" of Portland, Raymond Wilcox, who spent his entire life in the grain and milling industry, died at his home in this city on Jan. 21, after an illness that started last July. After graduating from Harvard, young Wilcox became associated with his father, the late Theodore B. Wilcox, in the Portland Flouring Mills, which the elder Wilcox owned at the time. Later Raymond Wilcox organized the Wilcox-Hayes Co., of which he was president, and which for years has operated in the grain, flour and lumber trade. Mr. Wilcox was very active and prominent in civic work also.

PENNSYLVANIA

Springboro, Pa.—Lake Side Mills purchased a one-ton Kwik-Mix with V drive, manufactured by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Lancaster, Pa.—Elmer S. Musser is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer of one-ton capacity and having floor level feed.

New Alexandria, Pa.—Hepler & McNaughton have recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher and Feeder ahead of their hammer mill.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Officers elected by the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange on Jan. 26 were as follows: Pres., Louis G. Graff (for the eighth consecutive term); vice-pres., Albert J. Hood; treas., Philip R. Markley. Directors are: Alfred J. Ball, S. Gartland Horan, E. D. Hilleary, L. R. Holmes, William F. Hyland and Alan Levin.

Atlantic, Pa.—The loss sustained in the burning of the Atlantic Feed & Supply Co.'s mill (reported in the Journals last number) was estimated at \$15,000, with only partial insurance. Two adjoining concrete block buildings, used as a storeroom and shop, were saved. The mill building was practically new, having been built about six years ago, following a fire that destroyed the original mill.

SOUTHEAST

Latta, S. C.—F. H. Richardson has added a Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader to his feed mill equipment.

Tampa, Fla.—Security Feed & Seed Co. recently purchased a No. 2 crusher from the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

Birmingham, Ala.—Claude A. Allen, a member of a pioneer family of this city and a retired grain merchant, died at Miami, Fla., Jan. 18, at the age of 70 years.

Atlanta, Ga.—Emory L. Cocke and Trenton R. Tunnell were made vice-presidents of the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. at the annual meeting of its board of directors.

Cedartown, Ga.—The National Oil Products Co., of Harrison, N. J., will put up a \$1,000,000 plant near here, it is reported, on a 52-acre tract, the plant to consist of 10 buildings.

Richmond, Va.—B. A. Jacobs, Sr., 87 years of age, at one time sec'y of the Richmond Grain Exchange, died Jan. 16 at his home near Staunton. He retired about 13 years ago.

Chester, W. Va.—The hay barn of the Faulk Bros. Co. and stock of baled hay and straw and some farm machinery were destroyed by fire caused by exposure from a gas station on Jan. 22.

Atlanta, Ga.—The local office of Cohen E. Williams & Sons, feed and flour brokers at Nashville, Tenn., has been closed, and Ellis Fite, the former manager, has entered the brokerage business on his own account.

Raleigh, N. C.—A 38,000-pound scale testing truck was operated over North Carolina during the entire month of January by the Weights & Measures Division of the Dept. of Ag. in co-operation with the Federal Bureau of Standards. The division received daily reports of the various tests made, which showed that many scales were not accurate.

Manning, S. C.—C. H. Harvin has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker and Grader.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—In the recently probated will of Caswell E. Rose provision was made for the business of Caswell E. Rose & Co., grain and feed dealers, to be carried on for three years under the management of Mr. Rose's partner, Thomas M. Newbill.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—Leslie Kelley was elected president of the Dallas Grain Exchange at the annual meeting last month.

McGregor, Tex.—The plant of the Farmers Milling Co., consisting of a 150-barrel mill and about 20,000 bus. of cribbed storage, has been purchased by the Kimbell Milling Co., which will operate it.

Celina, Tex.—The Duke Milling Co.'s plant was sold at sheriff's sale last month to satisfy debts of more than \$9,000 owed the Kimbell Milling Co. The property was bot by the Kimbell Co. for \$2,500.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Mill & Elvtr. Co. is increasing the capacity of its flour mill by about 200 barrels a day, giving it a capacity of approximately 2,200 barrels daily. The necessary equipment has been ordered.

WISCONSIN

Suring, Wis.—The Suring Mill & Elvtr. Co. is adding a one-ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer to its feed mill equipment.

Durand, Wis.—The Pfeiffer Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has been managed by V. E. Van Dysle since the recent death of Mr. Pfeiffer.

Galesville, Wis.—George Rall, Sr., proprietor of a feed mill here, died last month at the La-Crosse hospital, at the age of 87 years.

Menomonie, Wis.—The Curran Feed & Produce Co., is equipping its feed mill with a magnetic separator, furnished by R. R. Howell & Co.

Mondovi, Wis.—An addition has been built to the plant of the Mondovi Co-op. Equity Ass'n and a feed mixer and 20-ton scale added to the equipment.

Arcadia, Wis.—We are not in the grain business at the present time. We are considering going into the seed and grain business some time later.—W. P. Massuere Co.

Osseo, Wis.—New equipment, including a corn crusher, a corn sheller and a gasoline engine as auxiliary power, has been installed by the Osseo Feed Mill, operated by S. E. Lee & Son.

Canton, Wis.—The New Richmond Feed Mill, operating here, burned late in January. The company has leased the Chris Holman mill at Cameron, Wis., in the same county, and is continuing its feed and grist grinding. Mr. Swenson is manager.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Dewey V. Hales, a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange and president and founder of the Hales Milling Co., died at his home in Wauwatosa, from a heart attack, Jan. 23. Mr. Hales, who was 56 years of age, was prominent in the grain business here.

Manitowoc, Wis.—David E. Overlock, former licensed grain inspector here, died Jan. 20 at the Mount Mission Hospital, Munster, Ill., where he had been a patient for some time. A heart attack was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Overlock was employed here for over 10 years, leaving three years ago.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The 12-bin 350,000-bu. addition to the elevator of D. D. Weschler & Sons malting plant (reported as under construction in the Oct. 14 Journals) is being completed by the Macdonald Engineering Co. A 1,500-h.p. steam engine has been built by an engine manufacturing concern for the malting company as a part of its expansion program.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Four former presidents of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, W. A. Hottensen, E. E. LaBudde, A. L. Johnstone and A. L. Flanagan, and the present head of the exchange, J. W. Lauer, were the guests of O. R. Sickert, also a former president, and a member of the firm of Deutsch & Sickert, grain dealers here, at a dinner on the occasion of Mr. Sickert's 63rd birthday anniversary, Jan. 23.

Grain Carriers

The operating cost of moving a ton of freight by rail one thousand miles in 1921 was \$10.78. The same thing in 1935 cost \$6.63.

New freight cars on order Jan. 1, this year, totaled 25,592, against 12,805 a year ago and 628 two years ago, 9,445 now on order being plain box cars.

West Virginia Motor Truck Ass'n members have been urged to "oppose vigorously" the Pettengill bill for abolition of the long and short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Feb. 3 adjourned until Mar. 23 its hearings on the plea of railroads for readjusted rates in line with the emergency charges that expired Dec. 31.

Washington, D. C.—Grain and grain products were loaded into 30,101 cars during the week ended Jan. 23, 1937, compared with 29,111 cars during the same week a year ago.—Ass'n of American Railroads.

San Francisco, Cal.—Longshoremen have reached a tentative agreement and a majority of other striking unions are expected to vote to end the widespread maritime strike which has tied up Pacific Coast water traffic for over three months.

Atlanta, Ga.—The initial hearing in No. 17000, part 7a, grain and grain products southern territory rates, has been scheduled at the Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Feb. 16. Joined with part 7a for hearing are 14 cases, including fourth section applications.

Chicago, Ill.—Hay was given Class 22½ rating in all western trunk lines territory effective Feb. 1. This change from use of this classification in only part of the territory materially reduces freight charges on hay and straw shipments that would ordinarily move on class rates.

Washington, D. C.—Modification of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act would enable the railroads to compete with trucks and water carriers, said Joseph G. Kerr, of the Ass'n of American Railroads, before the House com'te on interstate commerce, urging prompt action on the Pettengill bill for repeal of the clause.

Floods in the Mississippi and Ohio rivers caused the Interstate Commerce Commission on Jan. 25, to issue service order No. 61, setting aside all traffic routing orders issued by shippers, routing restrictions maintained by railroads and car service rules, until further notice. Carriers were required by the order to notify shippers of changes in routing.

Vancouver, B. C.—"The proposal of grain exporters for the adoption of a Standard Grain B/L has not met with general approval and it is doubtful whether European lines will regard the proposal with favor. Standardization of documentation and practice . . . has been reached in regard to grain."—D. M. Cameron, pres., Vancouver Chamber of Shipping.

The 112-mile cut-off of the Santa Fe between Las Animas, Colo., and Boise City, Okla., has been completed, and its opening was celebrated Feb. 1. Serving six new towns and an old inland community, the new line makes an outlet for a vast plains agricultural empire. The new towns in Colorado are Bisonite, Frick, Ramp, Gilpin, and Ruxton. Campo, an old community, will be served by the new line. Castenada is Oklahoma's new town on the road. Largely a livestock area

at present, the territory opened by the new line is adaptable to the raising of wheat, corn, grain, sorghums, broom corn.

The six hour day for railroad employees with no reduction in pay is meeting with merited opposition from many business organizations. The Illinois Manufacturers Ass'n is protesting because the increased cost of transportation rates would be "saddled upon industrial shippers, agriculture and the general public," especially in mid-western states unfavorably with the low transportation facilities by water.

"State Barriers to Highway Transportation," a pamphlet issued by the National Highway Users' Conference, vigorously attacks ports of entry now used by nearly a dozen states to check interstate motor carriers, and/or collect a ton mile tax. "If the same sums now being expended on ports of entry . . . were to be used for enlargement and strengthening of state highway patrols, far better results would be accomplished," says the pamphlet.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.—About 875,000 bus. of Canadian wheat, consigned to export, are suffering damage from water and rodents in the holds of 35 barges tied up for the winter in the Barge Canal between Baldwinsville and Rome. Insurance men and customs authorities are keeping a close watch on the wheat, one to prevent loss if possible, the other to prevent evasion of customs duties should standing European orders for this wheat be cancelled, and the grain forced on the American market.

Dallas, Tex.—Before the Interstate Commerce Commission last month D. R. Simpson, spokesman for Burrus, Crouch, Morten and other grain and milling interests, opposed an effort of the Texas & Pacific and Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroads to revoke free storage privileges on mixed feeds in transit, contending this privilege is needed for balanced distribution of balanced feeds. The Katy's R. T. DuBose declared the railroads should drop the privilege in favor of uniform freight rates among competing lines.

Washington, D. C.—Sec'y McGinty has issued a statement saying that on Jan. 29 the grand jury sitting for the western district of Missouri, at Kansas City, Mo., returned an indictment of 10 counts against Mitchell Seed Co. at St. Joseph, Mo., charging violation of section 10 of the Interstate Commerce Act in misdescribing mixed carload shipments of grain and seed in order to get proportional transit rates out of St. Joseph. The rate defeat amounted to \$692.26. The trial comes before Judge R. E. Culver at St. Joseph during the regular term beginning Mar. 1.

Washington, D. C.—More than 250,000 farm families on WPA relief rolls are being transferred to RA in a broadening of the activities of the Resettlement Administration.

Progress of wheat harvest in Argentina from Nov. 15 to Jan. 25 and in the United States and Canada from May 28 to Sept. 5 is mapped in a leaflet by Thomson & McInnon.

Portland, Ore.—State sponsorship of soy bean growing in Oregon was urged by Geo. C. Merwin, head of a local oil and food company, before the Oregon Board of Control recently.

R. B. Bennett, former premier, asserts that the Canadian Wheat Board, created while he held office, is not abiding by the law requiring purchases to be made at the fixed price and the issuance to growers of participation certificates. Premier Mackenzie King replies that wheat did not fall below 94 cents, after fixing 90 cents as the point of support.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 27486. Victoria Elevator Co. v. C. & N. W. and 42 subnumbers thereunder. Examiner John J. Crowley recommended finding that tariff regulations and emergency rates, under which complainants were denied reduced charges on grain, feed, cottonseed cake and straw moving to the Dakotas and Montana, were applicable on shipments delivered after September 4, 1934, and charges should be adjusted. The drought rates expired by limitation on the date mentioned, but, believed Examiner Crowley, it is an accepted principle of tariff construction that provisions in effect the day of shipment from point of origin established the rate basis on which charges should be paid.

No. 27389. Mitchell Seed Co. v. C. B. & Q. Examiner Geo. Esch recommended finding rates on carloads or mixed carloads of sudan grass seed, Evansville, Ind., to Nashville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., on traffic originating in Kansas and Texas, with transit at St. Joseph, Mo., unreasonable in the past and for the future so far as they exceed 25% of the contemporaneous first class rate.

No. 16449. Cottonseed hulls. Mountain-Pacific region. Carriers authorized in fourth section order No. 12657 to establish rates on cottonseed hulls, in carloads, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Mississippi River crossings to Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming, without regard to section 4's long and short haul clause, subject to 33⅓% circuitry limitation.

Traffic League Protests Filing of Contracts

After the Interstate Commerce Commission had issued its order of Jan. 19, requiring motor highway contract carriers to file all their contracts with it on or before Feb. 1, 1937, the National Industrial Traffic League's Com'te on Highway Transportation, filed a brief urging the Commission to rescind its order. The Commission postponed the effective date of its order until Feb. 20 to consider the petition.

The League's petition attacks the order as "illegal," "beyond the power of the Commission," "unjust," and "unjudicious," and asks:

That the Commission set the matter down for hearing and determine therefrom whether the filing of contracts containing minimum rates is necessary or desirable to the public interest.

That contracts required published for public inspection, to determine minimum rates, may have deleted therefrom all information not necessary to that purpose.

That if the filing of all contracts is found to be desirable and necessary in the public interest and within the power of the Commission to order, the Commission may so word its order that such contracts shall be filed only, and not held open for public inspection.

Back Haul Rate Sought on West Coast

Seeking a broader market for Pacific Northwest wheat, Frank Clay, Kerr Gifford & Co.'s Portland traffic manager, headed combined Portland and Seattle terminal grain and milling interests in asking railroads for backhaul rates of 3⅓c from 24c rate points in the interior to the coast, so that they can enter the eastern rail movement of wheat and flour.

The rate sought would apply from Pendleton to Portland and Astoria, where wheat could be cleaned, blended or milled, then shipped via rail to the middle west and/or southeast, and would amount virtually to free haulage to the coast.

Grain shippers and millers at interior points in the Pacific Northwest, now following this trade, are fighting the proposal. Railroad executives who have consistently refused to entertain the pleas of individual coast companies for two years, listened to the combined interests at Spokane, Jan. 27, but remained non-committal.

Field Seeds

Greenville, Miss.—Walcott & Evans are opening a seed store Mar. 4.

Atlanta, Ga.—Vigorous efforts are being made to kill a vicious seed bill in Georgia's legislative hopper.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The annual Central Minnesota Seed Show was held in the Armory Jan. 27-30.

St. Louis, Mo.—Seedsman T. Maurice Scott has been elected second vice-pres. of the Merchants Exchange.

Garfield, Wash.—J. E. Kimberling has sold his interests in the Inland Empire Seed Co., and will move to California.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has signed the \$50,000,000 seed and crop production loan bill passed by Congress.

Fargo, N. D.—The annual meeting of the North Dakota Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n elected Ralph Gunkelman, pres.; Tom Smith, vice-pres., and Samuel J. Provan, sec'y-treas.

Monroe, La.—C. A. Copeland has been appointed manager of the wholesale branch recently established here by Lane Wilson Seed Co.

Council Grove, Kan.—Remodeling is progressing rapidly on a building leased by the Fike Seed Co. for a new seed store to open Feb. 15.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Walt Pitzer, employee of the Henry Field Seed Co. for 28 years, has entered the seed business on his own account.

Salinas, Cal.—Associated Seed Growers, Inc., New Haven, Conn., has purchased the Fry Seed Co. to use as its northern California sales branch.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Certified Seed Show was held in connection with the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n here Jan. 21-22.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A fall from the roof of the Henry Field Seed Co.'s building led a jury to award \$7,000 damages to Bert Gowing, a plumber, for injuries sustained to his neck.

Raleigh, N. C.—A resolution adopted at the Jan. 15 meeting of the State Board of Agriculture asked an appropriation to improve seed testing facilities and laboratory equipment.

Kansas City, Mo.—The seed trade sympathizes with Charles A. Patrick, of Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., whose wife, Mrs. Lucille Schuler Patrick, passed away Jan. 27, after two years of illness.

Minot, N. D.—The North Dakota Crop Improvement Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Feb. 19. The annual seed grain show, normally a feature, is not expected to be held this year.—E. M. Gillig, seed commissioner.

Little Rock, Ark.—Proposed legislation for administration of the Arkansas pure seed law, including an amendment to bar sale of noxious weed seed, was drafted at a meeting of the Arkansas Seed Growers Ass'n last month.

San Francisco, Cal.—A radio broadcast by Prof. B. A. Madsen, dean of the College of Agriculture, on "Soil Building Crops," Jan. 29, another early this month by Lester L. Morse, were sponsored by the California Seed Council.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—Aabling Seed Farms, Inc., and A. A. Aabling, Seed Grower, have been combined to operate as Aabling Seed Co. One of the company's two seed warehouses was recently sold to Associated Seed Growers, Inc.

Plainview, Tex.—Emmett and Warren White have purchased the seed business operated by their father, C. E. White, for the last 30 years, and will continue its operation. The senior Mr. White is retiring to look after his farm and city properties.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Earl E. May Seed Co. recently opened retail branches at Burlington, Marshalltown, Cherokee, Iowa Falls, and Sioux City, Ia. The company now has 24 stores operating outside of Shenandoah, covering Iowa, western Nebraska, northwest Missouri.

Sacramento, Cal.—F. Lagomarsino & Sons have been granted a permit to rebuild for \$8,500 the damage to their retail seed store recently suffered in an incendiary fire. Meanwhile the firm is conducting its retail seed business from wholesale and mill departments in another part of the city.

Ames, Ia.—At the Iowa Corn & Small Grain Show, held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Iowa Corn & Small Grain Growers Ass'n, Feb. 8-12, \$1,000 in cash prizes will be distributed for winning exhibits of wheat, barley, clover, soybeans, and other grains.

Brookings, S. D.—Appointed as a state seed com'te to deal with the seed and seed loan situations are R. W. Vance, Elmer Sexauer, and Messrs. Eberle and Johnston of Brookings; Evan Hall, W. J. Allen and C. G. Anderson of Aberdeen; Norton Jameson of Pierre, H. R. Sumner of Minneapolis and E. J. Carland of Winona, Minn.

Battle Creek, Mich.—After sale of 80,000 lbs. of Michigan grown alfalfa seed to a Chicago seed house, the King Seed Co. found its order was a part of Russia's rumored program for purchase of 1,500,000 lbs. of U. S. seed. The King company was notified that a Russian government official would inspect the seed here.

Goldendale, Wash.—Farmers of Klickitat county formed a seed pool again this year. A total of 7,235 pounds of Grimm alfalfa seed has been ordered, 340 pounds of Cossack, and 4,042 pounds of tall biennial white sweet clover seed. Orders for crested wheat grass totaled 260 pounds, slender wheat grass 215 pounds and smooth brome grass 105 pounds. The distribution of the seed was handled thru the Goldendale Grange Supply Co.—F. K. H.

The effects of low-temperature treatment on several varieties of wheat, barley, and oats were found to be influenced greatly by the time of planting the treated seed in G.D.H. Bell's (England) experiments on vernalization. Winter seeding showed the least effect, but the later winter varieties were planted the

more pronounced became the effect of the heat treatment in stimulating early growth and early heading. On some wheats a short exposure of 7 to 14 days at 3 degrees C. gave the greatest stimulative action, but at exposures of 21 and 28 days, 1 degree C. was most effective.

A brisk demand this spring for forage and field crop seeds is foreseen by seedsmen, according to Prof. F. P. Bussell of New York state college of agriculture. Reasons for this, he says, are that governmental agencies will be in the market for large supplies of seed; seed supplies on farms are shorter than usual; many seedlings last year were destroyed by heat and drouth; and the country is short in supply of grain crop seeds, particularly oats, barley, and corn. He urges farmers to get in touch with reliable seed firms and to place orders early. "Don't wait on the theory that good seed will be cheaper later. Nothing indicates that this will be true. On the contrary, it appears that prices may be higher rather than lower, and with some seeds, such as domestic grown red clover and alfalfa, it may not be possible to get them at all."

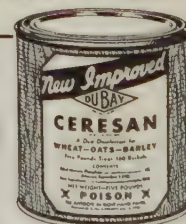
Seed Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in bushels, except where noted otherwise, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	3,000	120,000	104,000	79,000
Duluth	85	12,726	1,147	989
Ft. William	5,711	7,276	59,993	23,662
Minneapolis	356,290	258,950	10,890	151,450
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	19,500	3,900	.....	.....
Kansas City	77,000	119,000	40,800	32,400
Wichita	.....	1,300	1,300	.....
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	17,600	25,300	2,200	.....
Kansas City	18,200	16,800	3,000	.....
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	173,600	229,600	152,600	79,800
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,048,000	717,000	471,000	371,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	413,760	130,000	61,100	134,090
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	321,000	371,000	370,000	257,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	75,070	433,105	.....	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago	413,000	447,000	351,000	402,000
Indianapolis	23,800	39,000	4,200	79,000
Toledo	64,400

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Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

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Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

GREEN SPRINGS, OHIO
The O & M Seed Co., seed merchants.

PAULDING, O.
Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.
Scott, T. Maurice, field seeds, carlot originator.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.
Soo Terminal Co., grass, flax, peas.

SIoux CITY, IOWA
Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Foreign Seed Not Acceptable for Soil Conservation

Soil building benefit payments under the 1937 Soils Conservation Program, are being used as a threat to force farmers to plant high priced domestic red clover seed.

M. H. Harner, chairman of the Mahaska county com'te, in southeastern Iowa, has received a letter from Iowa state authorities that emphasizes:

"Unadapted seed or mixtures containing any unadapted seed cannot be sown in 1937 and be eligible to soil building payments under new agricultural conservation rules. Unadapted seed is that which is shipped into this country from any country other than Canada. Canadian seed sown will be accepted."

Federal Red Clover Seed Program

Sec'y of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has appointed an Inter-Buro com'te to analyze the present domestic red clover seed situation, suggest a plan of procedure, and enlist co-operation and co-ordination of effort among growers, shippers, dealers, state and federal agencies to conserve existing supplies, and insure adequate future supplies of adapted domestic seed.

The com'te has suggested that available adapted domestic seed be planted in seed growing regions so far as practicable to insure production of adequate seed supplies for the future. The com'te recommends:

FARMERS—Sow for seed production only adapted domestic red clover of known origin, accompanied by necessary documentary evidence of origin.

SHIPPERS—Urge seed growers to sow only adapted domestic seed and to conform to the suggestions to farmers. When the seed crops from seed sown in 1937 come into seed production, obtain from all seed growers proper assurances and satisfactory documentary evidence that the seed purchased from them was grown from adapted domestic seed and keep such supplies apart from any that may be of unknown origin or grown from imported seed. This is important because of the probable difference in price between

these two classes of seed. Obtain from growers declarations of origin in accordance with instructions that will be issued by state and federal agencies.

DEALERS—Have all adapted domestic red clover seed from the 1936 crop approved or verified so far as possible. Ship all red clover seed that has been so verified as to origin with necessary documentary evidence, as verified-origin seed certificates or state certificates, attached. Emphasize to all purchasers the necessity of retaining certificates if the seed purchased is to be used for seed production.

Illinois Seedsmen Meet in Peoria

Illinois seedsmen, organized into the Illinois State Seed Dealers Ass'n last fall, when Earl G. Sieveking, Bloomington, was elected pres.; C. L. Thrift, Decatur, vice-pres.; Isaac C. Pratt, Roseville, sec'y, and W. G. Kelly, Peoria, treas., held a meeting at the Jefferson hotel in Peoria Feb. 4.

L. A. MOORE, superintendent, Division of Plant Industry, Illinois state department of agriculture, proposed changes in the seed law to bring all seed grains, such as oats, wheat, soybeans, etc., within the law, and suggested changes on noxious weed seeds.

Dr. W. L. Burlison of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, talked on cooperation between the seedsmen and the experiment station.

Dr. J. J. Pieper's address on temporary and permanent pastures for 1937, explained the relationship of legumes, pastures and grasses to stopping erosion, methods of rebuilding old pastures, and of starting early pastures, among a number of factors associated with this subject.

Certificate-Labels Proposed for Seed

A "certificate-label" plan of handling common commercial seeds in the United States has been proposed by W. A. Wheeler, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in charge of alfalfa seed verification work.

Mr. Wheeler, the present federal seed laboratory and the state laboratories, evidently wish to superimpose over a new and additional "master" laboratory in his buro, states North Dakota's Seed Commissioner E. M. Gillig in his quarterly bulletin. The new plan would license certain analysts in the United States, whether they be the analysts employed by commercial seed houses or by the states, and would empower them to write official, unqualified certificates as to the purity and other qualities of seed which would be distributed by commercial seed houses. It means that any commercial seed house who by some method could have its own analyst commissioned under Mr. Wheeler's plan, would thereby be empowered with the same official authority as the state and Federal seed laboratories now exercise. The apparent intention is to centralize more control in the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Profit in Quality Seeds for Elevator Men

By JUSTAN OLDFELLOW

It looks very much as if we were entering a new era, the upswing of the pendulum. Progressive factories and elevators are either putting in new machinery or are seriously thinking of it.

Those elevators in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois who are preparing to make available superior strains of oats of a type which is in demand and will relieve sales resistance, are going to reap the profits of opportunity.

It really does not seem sense for going business concerns to leave the field open for the formation of associations for taking up production and distribution of pure line grass seeds. To begin with it is doubtful if these newly organized groups, at least for years, could perform as thoro a service to the country as the already organized concerns. If these new organizations are left to make this move, it is plain that the present going concerns will suffer setbacks thru sales resistance.

There is no group who are in such good position to bring up and distribute the latest improvement in seeds as the established grain trade, if they will only embrace the opportunity.

More and more discrimination increases yearly in favor of the best strains from the most reliable sources. Vegetable seeds for the gardener and seed for canning crops have for years been sold by variety and strains of variety. In the future the man selling these seeds has little chance if he sells anything under any name but the true one. Gradually seed corn for the field is selected with greater care and more sections are discriminating in their buying. The hybrid corns are not only showing fine returns on the investment but will also start the users thinking about the possibilities in other seeds.

In the near future the majority will want to know exactly what they are buying not only in oats and wheat but the strain of grass or clover seed they are buying. Farmers are still buying seed grain by type. They are buying grass and clover seed by looks, germination and freedom from weeds and other foreign seed and locality in which it was grown only. This is misleading.

One does not have to think very far back when potatoes were bought for seed the same ignorant way.

In this country only pure strains of grasses for the lawn and golf course have made any great headway in getting on the market. In alfalfa Canadian variegated and Grimm are exceptions.

For years in this country as in Europe there have been very good strains of timothy developed. At some stations there are men still devoting their time to grass studies. This country, with its states, has spent vast sums to bring out improved seed of nearly every commercial crop. Some countries in Europe have gone into this even deeper. But very few of the products of the plant breeding department of our agricultural colleges have gotten into commercial channels to an extent where they have performed a broad service.

The scientists are not properly equipped by

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CARROLL, IA.	FAIRMONT, MINN.
ALGONA, IA.	ALBERT LEA, MINN.
NORFOLK, NEB.	BILLINGS, MONT.

experience or mental attitude to perform real distribution. History has taught this. Neither is the modern banker type seed man or the so-called trader type going to cut a figure in this movement. There are, however, many seed minded seed men of good business ability for whom the opportunity is waiting.

It would seem that there is opportunity for those field seed men who are operating in seed growing districts to get the best strains of red clover, Alsike, white clover, timothy, cocksfoot (orchard grass), perennial ryegrass, meadow fescue, red fescue and other grasses for multiplying for commercial handling. It would for best results be necessary to get small amounts of foundation stock each year for multiplication or to maintain grounds for keeping stocks pure, which would incur much more expense. There is little if any doubt that this practice would reduce sales resistance, increase demand, make it easy to sell at a premium rather than a discount to get the business and really perform a service to the country in return for financial recompense. When one figures the cost of the second or even first crop of seed from pure lines it will be found that it is small, if any, over crop grown from commercial stock and in many cases will be even less.

The chances are greater for good profit than for any loss. It would not be well to take up promiscuously any suggested seed to multiply upon any one's advice. This would lead to disaster. Like the old story of the man and boy leading a donkey along a road, who met some one who suggested that they were foolish to both walk, so the boy got up and rode, the man leading the donkey.

Then they passed a group that criticised the boy riding, so the old man got up and the youth led the donkey.

Later they met a group that suggested that the boy ride too, and later they passed a group who criticised two able-bodied men riding a little donkey.

They had done everything except carry the donkey, so they tied his legs together and swinging him from a pole carried him by putting the pole on their shoulders. Soon they came to a swinging bridge. As they attempted to cross with their burden the bridge began to sway and the donkey was dropped into the water. His legs being tied, he drowned.

This is the sort of thing that would happen to the seed man who tried to follow every one's suggestions instead of thinking for himself. Sincere thought should precede the selection of

seed to endorse and multiply. Pure lines of seed selected should be the product of careful work by mature minds of long experience in plant breeding and selection.

Selected Foreign Red Clover Seed May Be Adaptable

Construed to infer that all importations of foreign red clover seed is unadapted to sowing in this country and will produce inferior yields of hay and seed, press releases of federal and state departments of agriculture have drawn fire from capable seedsmen.

Attention is directed in one case to a report on "Imported Red Clover Seed and Its Value in the United States," by Dr. A. J. Pieters and E. A. Holowell of the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, published in 1926. This report on 1923-24 tests stated:

Michigan red clover seed planted in Iowa gave an 80% return; Hungarian 97%; Bohemian 97%.

In Wisconsin, Minnesota seed returned 79%; Bohemian 114.5%; Hungarian 104%.

In Ohio, Minnesota seed gave 90%; Hungarian 90.5%; Bohemian 88%.

Minnesota seed in Michigan yielded 89%; Bohemian 99.5%; Hungarian 92.7%.

Ohio seed planted in Pennsylvania returned 99%; Bohemian 105%; Hungarian 124%.

The same seed in the same state fails to make the same returns every year depending upon the weather, preparation of the soil, and the planting conditions. Evidence rests in Michigan seed planted in Iowa in 1923-24 which yielded 80%, the following year returning 98%. Minnesota seed planted in Wisconsin in 1923-24 returned 79% but returned 108% in 1924-25. Wisconsin seed yielding 88% in Ohio in 1922-23, returned 103% in 1923-24, and 105.5% in 1924-25.

This original federal department of agriculture data of a few years ago cannot be reconciled in the minds of ethical seedsmen with a Jan. 12 press release of the current department of agriculture which stated "That European red clover is inferior to adapted domestic seed . . . is clearly indicated by the results of field tests made during the past 14 years . . . (which) show that European red clover on an average is only about 70% as productive as adapted domestic seeds."

Foreign Seed Threatens Clover Crop

By HOWARD B. SPRAGUE, Agronomist New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Farmers must choose this year between foreign clover seed of questionable value and native American seed of high yielding ability. Foreign seed will be considerably lower in price than American seed. Production of domestic red clover seed in 1936 was the lowest in ten years, only about half normal. American seed will be the wisest buy in the long run. In experiments at College Farm, New Brunswick, the following results were obtained when clover was seeded in spring with small grain as a nurse crop.

Type of Red Clover	Average Hay Yields
5 European strains	3,101 lbs.
4 American strains	7,268 lbs.
Alsike clover	3,608 lbs.

(Note: The above yields are on experimental plots. Actual farm yields would average somewhat lower.)

Even the best foreign seed failed to yield half as much hay as well adapted American seed. Actual plantings have shown that strains from the more northern countries, such as Russia and Poland, are no more valuable in New Jersey than those from France or Hungary. Clover fields planted to such seed die out during the summer, unable to endure the warm humid weather of this region, and they are susceptible to insects and diseases. Strains from Northern Europe may prove winter-hardy, but suffer so severely in summer that they are greatly inferior in hay yielding ability. In some seasons the first cutting may equal three-fourths normal; however, the second cutting is usually a complete failure.

About 20 to 25 years ago clover failures began to be a frequent occurrence, and after several disappointments, many farmers changed to alsike or to other crops. Since the same situation existed in other states, agronomists were stimulated to investigate the cause of these failures. It was found that the frequent clover failures followed heavy importations of clover seed from Europe and South America. The market was flooded with 10 to 15 million pounds of foreign seed annually. Eastern farmers found it more economical to buy seed than to produce it, with the result that the native strains were largely lost. The significance of this shift from native to foreign seed was not appreciated until tests of both kinds of seed were conducted in various states. These tests showed at once that a large percentage of clover failures throughout the entire Northeastern quarter of the United States was due to the use of unadapted foreign seed.

There are reliable estimates that at least 9 million pounds of foreign red clover seed are now available for sale to American farmers. This seed will certainly not produce more than 50% as much hay as adapted American clover seed. Buyers may identify such seed by the 1% green-stained seed which each lot must contain, and can find traces of the stain even in blends.

Establishment of the proposed Farm Home Corporation by the United States Government was opposed in resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n.

The world wheat situation is a most peculiar one. In fact, the grain trade has never faced one just like it. Naturally, the principal price-making factors do not differ greatly from those of other years. But this season some of these factors have gained in importance, while others have lost. For this reason, investors are obliged to proceed along slightly new lines in their trading operations. They must, for one thing, be prepared for considerably wider price swings in wheat than to those which they have been accustomed. And, for another, they probably will be required to exercise greater patience than ever before, once they become holders of wheat futures, in order to realize a profit.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

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Seed Analysis

By Dr. R. H. PORTER, Iowa State College, before Farm Seed Group

In 1908 the Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America came into being and has continued as an organization of the seed analysts of Canada and the United States ever since.

Simultaneously with the developments in laboratory techniques for the analysis of seeds, remarkable changes and improvements have occurred in the cleaning, blending, treatment and general handling of seeds by the seed trade and while it is unfortunately true that the seed trade has borne a substantial part of the load caused by public demand for the sale of high quality seed even tho such seed was hard to obtain from producers yet the trade has met the demand by spending millions of dollars for the purchase of improved machinery which has literally revolutionized the methods of removing weed seeds, inert material and other crop seeds from a given kind of seed.

At the present time, seed lots, which 25 years ago would have been of distinctly low quality, can be recleaned and marketed as high quality seed.

Individual farmers working co-operatively have made great strides in producing certified seed but unorganized producers, too often, have made only mediocre efforts to produce better seed. Our educational agencies in the agricultural colleges of many states have failed to stress adequately the importance of producing clean seed.

Concerning the testing of samples which require special facilities or knowledge, it must be recognized that certain laboratories receive a given kind of seed so seldom that lack of experience alone is against the analyst.

Every laboratory should be willing to check its methods with another. A limited number of mistakes may be unavoidable, especially during the rush of the season. No laboratory can handle thousands of samples in a few months' time without an occasional mistake. When such is obvious and is called to the attention of the analyst in charge the mistake can be readily corrected, provided of course that return of the shipment has not already been made.

Natural variability in samples of seed has long been recognized by seed analysts and provision has been made in the rules for a tolerance per cent which means an allowable deviation below the per cent purity or germination claimed in a given lot. These tolerances are listed in Cir. 406 of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture entitled "Rules for Seed Testing."

A study of reports of referee tests made the past two years suggests that in general, differences in germination tests of a seed lot are due mainly to (1) lack of uniform facilities and procedure and (2) variations in personal judgment as to the classification of normal and abnormal seedlings or to a combination of both factors.

It is recognized that extreme differences either in purity or germination make it difficult for a seed company to ship seed from one state to another. As chairman of the research com'te of the A. O. S. A. I have set about trying to determine why such differences occur. It is known that the widest differences in purity occur in tests of bluegrass, orchard grass and other grasses either with multiple florets or empty florets whose presence cannot be readily determined. Wide differences in germination sometimes occur in our referee tests and while the causes are not yet fully determined there is some indication that lack of uniform equipment and procedure is the main contributory factor.

Much emphasis has been placed on the judgment and training of analysts but apparently not enough on uniform or standard facilities and methods of procedure. It is my firm conviction that our starting point now is to try to determine the cause or causes for extreme dif-

ferences by a series of uniform experiments in which as many variable factors as possible are controlled. In making such tests and attempting to determine the reasons for either small or large differences it is necessary to make a careful statistical analysis of each individual test as well as of a series. Fortunately, one member of the research com'te, Dr. C. W. Leggatt of Ottawa, Canada, has made several contributions to the statistical aspects of seed testing and is an authority in this field.

PURITY EXPERIMENTAL TESTS.—Since 1933 the Iowa laboratory has been experimenting with a modified method of determining the purity of bluegrass samples. The fundamental principle involved is that of mechanical separation of empty glumes from fertile florets by an air blast supplied by a fan driven with a constant speed motor. The preliminary trials were so encouraging that more extensive trials have been made recently. Two lots, No. 1 and 2, of bluegrass were selected, one weighing 16 pounds, the other 21 pounds per bushel. From each lot, 256 samples each weighing nearly one gram were drawn by a modified Boerner sampler. From each lot of 256 samples, 70 were selected at random and blown for ten minutes in our blower with the dial opening set at the same place each time. Heavy and light portions were weighed and the per cent heavy determined for each sample. Tabulation of the data obtained showed that for the high purity sample the difference between the highest and lowest per cent of heavy for the 70 separations was 2.8 indicating a high degree of uniformity in the lot as represented by 70 samples. Reports from 25 laboratories gave a difference between the highest and lowest purities of 5.1 for the official method. Similarly the blowings made on 70 samples of the low purity lot resulted in a difference of 7.3 between the high and low percentages of the heavy portions, whereas the difference in high and low purity as reported by 25 laboratories was 21.5 by the official method. Twenty-one laboratories made the tests by the modified method, calibrating their blowers as best they could from samples previously blown in the Iowa laboratory. For the high purity sample the difference in extremes was 5.67 and for the low purity sample the difference was 10.83.

It may be concluded from this study thus far that a uniform speed blower is less variable in the separation of fertile and sterile florets of bluegrass than are seed analysts working independently and using somewhat different methods in which personal judgment is an important factor. Subsequent tests with two other samples of bluegrass further substantiate the above conclusion.

The Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts has the responsibility of developing more uniform methods of procedure for the testing of seeds. Much progress in that direction has already been made since the organization of the association but much yet remains to be done. With the sympathetic understanding by your association of the problems which exist and with your friendly suggestions for the improvement of seed analytical technique we should be able to make more rapid progress.

Minnesota Will Improve Wheat and Barley

Farmers in eight Minnesota counties will cooperate this spring to put their wheats and malting barleys in the lead on the nation's grain markets, says W. W. Brookins, University Farm, St. Paul.

In Clay, Norman, Yellow Medicine, Jackson, Dakota, Goodhue, Winona, and Watonwan counties, elevator managers, farmers, and local organizations will weed out undesirable wheat and barley varieties. For most of the wheat crop Ceres and Thatcher seed will be used. Velvet and Wisconsin, No. 38, will be the malting barley seed sowed.

The agricultural extension division will loan to cooperating farmers 5-peck lots of Thatcher wheat and 2-bushel lots of Velvet barley. This seed will be sowed on acre increase plots. The farmers agree to seed with clean drills and keep the plots free of weeds and other classes of grain. Registration of these fields will be handled by the extension division and the Minnesota Crop Improvement Ass'n. With the increase of seed from the first year's crop, these farmers will be able to sow from 12 to 20 acres of grain the following year, eligible for registration and of higher quality than other varieties now used.

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the Federal Grain Inspection office and the agricultural economics division of the federal department are participating in the plan.

Egg Purchases by the government in its manipulation of the price have amounted to over 3,000,000 dozen. The government eggs are to be shipped to the Michigan strike area and for flood relief.

Primary receipts of wheat Feb. 2 totaled only 147,900 bus., the smallest since the movement of the 1936 crop started early last summer. Inasmuch as stocks on farms are very small, according to official figures, there would appear to be no source from which the arrivals at terminal markets can be augmented. On the other hand, an increase in the commercial demand must in the nature of things develop before long. This combination should result in a higher level of prices ultimately.—Hulburt, Warren & Chandler.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Feedstuffs

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its midwinter meeting at the Hotel Buffalo on Feb. 12.

Corwith, Ia.—John O. Millins has placed Don Ross in charge of the newly opened Millins Feed & Seed Co.

Washington, D. C.—On Feb. 15 the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will report on the numbers of livestock on farms; on Apr. 13, cattle on feed.

Olympia, Wash.—Floyd Oles, manager, Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., has opened temporary headquarters for ass'n legislative work in the Department of Agriculture offices here.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appointed to the National Feed Trades Council, division of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, have been John Lehmann and Floyd Oles, pres. and sec'y, respectively, of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n.

Des Moines, Ia.—Meeting one of the points of dealers' resistance to handling feeding molasses, three molasses pumping outfits, mounted on trucks, travel over certain established routes in Iowa to pump the molasses from the tank cars.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the New Washington hotel, Feb. 22. Lee Vanderlinden, organic chemistry student, with an illustrated talk on the functions of minor plant elements in animal nutrition, is a drawing card.

Madison, Wis.—Dr. W. B. Griem, director Feed & Fertilizer division, is reported considering proposed changes in the Wisconsin feed law in line with the Model Feed Bill adopted at the last convention of the Feed Control Officials Ass'n. Similar changes are contemplated in Montana and Arizona.

Olympia, Wash.—The Washington tax commission has agreed with the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n that operators of two or more feed stores were merely transferring surpluses from one point to another and could not be classed as chain stores, therefore should not be subject to the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent chain store tax on the value of goods transferred.

Winnipeg, Man.—Dominion animal and poultry feed production in December, compared with December, 1935 (in parentheses), was: Ground oats, 10,860,007 (8,496,263) pounds; cracked corn, 11,303,180 (5,850,276) pounds; ground barley, 4,341,866 (3,666,699) pounds; and mixed grain, 74,136,263 (87,767,412) pounds.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Duluth, Minn.—With cold weather and heavy snow blanketing the northwest the feeding business holds up strong. There is a good demand locally as well as outside for all kinds of hay and feeds. Prices are high and buyers hold strictly to small pur-

chases, hand-to-mouth character. When required to buy they come in again for small orders to supply immediate needs.—F. G. C.

Iowa Effects Feed Loan Plan

Iowa's Gov. N. G. Kraschel has signed and made effective immediately, an emergency feed loan law enacted by the Iowa legislature late last month.

Under the bill each county may issue anticipatory warrants aggregating as much as \$75,000 to create funds from which feed loans may be made. No limit is set on the amount that may be loaned to an individual farmer, but when its limit of \$75,000 is used up a county may loan no more.

The warrants are to be sold at par, to bear 3% interest. Supervisors may retire the loans thru millage tax levy, thru repayment into the emergency fund of loans made to farmers, or thru use of federal funds available to the county for feed purposes. Loans to farmers may be made for not more than 12 months, but do not require the farmer to put up security.

In Iowa the federal resettlement administration liberalized its feed loan requirements, at the same time the state emergency feed loan bill was passed, to care for 12 livestock units.

Washington, D. C.—Percentage increases in 1936 crop prices over those of 1935 are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as: Seeds 53, hay 49, grain 36, cotton and cottonseed 11.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during November and during the eleven months ending with November compared with the like periods of 1935, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS		Eleven months ending November	
	November 1936	1935	November 1936	1935
Hay*	16,321	164	54,024	67,046
Cocoanut cake†	800,000	13,829,847	79,786,093	99,511,918
Soybean cake†	970,480	1,389,914	35,050,919	104,110,439
Cottonseed cake†	5,026,184	221,370	21,445,269	59,526,632
Linseed cake†	1,203,500	1,110,000	33,879,696	18,339,647
All other cake†	51,400	.....	7,691,465	9,658,150
Wheat feeds	38,343	21,078	327,099	316,123
Tankage	3,384	3,721	45,246	27,771
Fish scrap	5,811	158	39,522	22,150
Beet pulp	7,153	3,094	30,330	27,533
	EXPORTS		Eleven months ending November	
	November 1936	1935	November 1936	1935
Hay	144	298	210,216	2,536
Cottonseed cake	23	838	1,981	3,308
Linseed cake	17,141	16,403	153,784	168,687
Other oil cake	25	2,866	17,837	2,914
Cottonseed meal	715	415	3,986	2,133
Linseed meal	896	1,893	7,597	12,397
Other oil meal	712	6,151	25,031	13,529
Fish meal	159	2,900	4,282	19,817
Mxd. dairy fds.	153	156	1,384	1,805
Mxd. pltry fds.	85	125	1,565	1,387
Other mxd. fds.	164	174	1,928	1,472
Other fd. bran	617	1,206	8,587	6,727
Kafir, milo (bus.)	790	.....	2,148	4,412
Oyster shells	5,761	3,315	54,293	41,554

*2,000 lb. tons. †Pounds.

Was Shipment Brown Shorts or Middlings

In an appeal by the Reliance Feed Co., Minneapolis, from a decision by the feed arbitration com'te of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n in favor of the Dreyer Commission Co., of St. Louis, plaintiff, three members of the arbitration appeals com'te of the Ass'n decided in favor of plaintiff, affirming the award of the feed arbitration com'te. A. H. Hankerson, of the appeals com'te, filed a dissenting opinion; and O. F. Bast did not file an opinion.

The majority, S. P. Mason, Frank E. Gillette and J. T. Buchanan, stated: The facts which seem to us conclusive are that the dispute arose as to whether or not the goods tendered were applicable on a standard middlings contract. No substantial proof was offered that they were not so deliverable. Apparently no effort was made at destination to determine from the material itself whether it complied with the definition for standard middlings.

A. H. Hankerson stated: The Bs/L clearly described the contents of the cars as "standard middlings" but there are unrefuted statements that the railroad billing designated it as "shorts." Furthermore, in his letter of June 9 (Exhibit I) plaintiff definitely states that the shipment consisted of "brown shorts." It is my opinion that the shipments were "brown shorts."

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Hay Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
Baltimore	508	39	.....	.....
Chicago	2,223	1,565	400	306
Ft. Worth	22	99	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,980	6,900	1,440	1,704
Minneapolis	366	161	.....	.....

Feed Losses in Flooded Areas

More than 100,000 bus. of corn were destroyed in the flood area of Kentucky and heavy damage was suffered in reserve stocks of hay and roughage, according to Kentucky agricultural officials reporting to the Federal Livestock Feed Agency. Winter grain pastures and reserve feed stocks on farms in the lowlands along the Ohio river in other states have been inundated, or carried away by the flood.

Listed with the Livestock Feed Agency are about 15,000 carloads of hay in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Colorado, available for shipment to relieve feed needs in the flooded areas.

Feed mills and grain elevators along the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, in the path of the flood were abandoned as the rivers rose. Two large mills at Louisville were shut down; one at Lawrenceburg, Ind., was in danger. Plants at Aurora, Madison and Cannelton, Ind., Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Marietta, Ironton and Athens, Ohio, and at Clarksville, Tenn., were in the distressed districts. Grain traffic by both rail and truck, during the peak of the flood, virtually came to a standstill.

Millfeed Price Trends

In the short feed grain crops of 1901, 1924, 1930 and 1934 the relation of grain supply to livestock requirements was fairly close to that of the present season, suggests Gilbert Gusler in Millers National Federation *Hook-Up*.

A study of millfeed price trends in 1901-02, 1924-25, and 1934-35, when the general trend of commodity prices and business activity was upward, as they appear to be this year, prices of millfeeds and feed grains reached their high point in December or January with a considerable sag by March or April. In 1930-31, when the depression was becoming acute, the high point occurred in late summer, during the crop scare period. Millfeeds, after reaching extreme low levels in mid-winter of that season advanced sharply in March and April, then dropped precipitately.

So far in the current season, feed prices have followed the 1901-02, 1924-25 and 1934-35 pattern. This does not necessarily mean that millfeed prices will continue to chart the same course as in those years, but the record flares a possible warning.

Dry Milk Sales Increase

With prices in December 2.15c above December, 1935, sales of dry skim milk jumped to a new high record. Leading manufacturers reported that the output of dry skim milk in that month was approximately 47% larger than in December, 1935, and probably one of the largest December productions on record.

Stocks of dry skim milk reported by manufacturers on Jan. 1, 1937, were the equivalent of 34 days' supply compared to only 8 days' supply on Jan. 1, 1936. Stocks of dry whole milk and dry buttermilk showed little change in December, but stocks of dry whole milk were about 900,000 lbs. larger than on Jan. 1, 1936, while stocks of dry buttermilk were about 600,000 lbs. less.

Feedstuffs Movement in January

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1936, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1937	1936	1937	1936
*Baltimore	3,691	3,338	...	...
*Chicago	8,658	7,410	33,178	29,294
*+Kansas City	7,525	3,675	22,900	25,775
*Milwaukee	410	1,080	8,325	9,250
*Minneapolis	2,364	1,672	25,630	35,305
*Millfeed.	*+Millfeed, bran and shorts.			

Apply Sales Psychology to Sales of Feed

Use of ordinary sales psychology will sharply increase the sales of feed thru simple suggestion, according to tests made in retail fields by the Willmark Service System.

Investigating "suggestive selling" representatives of the system, acting incognito, made purchases from 1,000 different clerks. They found that 300 of the clerks made no more selling effort than to ask "And what else?" or "Will that be all?" after filling a customer's order. Nearly 150 more offered weak specific suggestions, asking something like "Would you be interested in a flashlight?" or "Any coffee, sugar, salt or butter today?"

A word picture arouses ready interest in the average customer if it fits into his needs, believes Willmark. For the feed retailer handling poultry supplies some constructive comment about a piece of equipment as "Here is a new feeding hopper fixed so the chicks cannot get their feet into it"; or about a poultry remedy, "Mr. Brown cured a bad case of worms in his flock last season with Blank's remedy," should help increase sales. A little thought devoted to devising constructive and possibly flattering comment cannot help but increase sales.

Washington, D. C.—Grinding 242,252,279 bus. of wheat during the last half of 1936, an average of 1,086 reporting mills produced 52,625,951 bbls. flour and 4,378,815,643 lbs. offal. These figures compare with 229,786,222 bus. of wheat ground by an average of 1,098 reporting mills to produce 49,869,632 bbls. flour and 4,113,091,045 lbs. offal in the last six months of 1935.—Buro of the Census.

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for May futures of standard bran and gray shorts, spot cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal and No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midts.	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 12.....	33.00	34.00	25.65	32.15
Dec. 19.....	32.50	33.00	26.25	32.75
Dec. 26.....	32.00	32.50	25.85	32.80
Dec. 31.....	31.75	32.00	26.35	32.75
Jan. 9.....	34.00	34.00	27.55	33.50
Jan. 16.....	35.00	35.00	26.25	33.60
Jan. 23.....	34.50	34.50	25.25	32.60
Jan. 30.....	33.00	33.00	24.50	32.00
Feb. 6.....	32.50	32.75	24.75	32.15
	St. Louis		Chicago	
	Bran	Shorts	Beans	Soy-Meal
Dec. 12.....	27.85	34.00	144	41.40
Dec. 19.....	28.25	34.00	157	42.40
Dec. 26.....	28.00	34.00	152	42.00
Dec. 31.....	28.35	34.35	155	42.90
Jan. 9.....	29.25	35.10	161 1/4	42.90
Jan. 16.....	28.50	34.50	161	42.40
Jan. 23.....	27.25	33.50	159 1/2	42.40
Jan. 30.....	27.50	33.25	159 1/2	42.20
Feb. 6.....	27.40	33.75	...	43.00
	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City	
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Chicago Corn
Dec. 12.....	37.00	34.50	24.00	112
Dec. 19.....	38.00	34.50	24.00	111
Dec. 26.....	38.00	34.15	24.00	110 1/2
Dec. 31.....	38.00	35.00	24.00	112
Jan. 9.....	38.00	35.00	24.00	113 1/2
Jan. 16.....	38.00	35.25	24.50	113 1/2
Jan. 23.....	38.00	35.00	24.50	112
Jan. 30.....	40.00	34.00	24.50	111 1/2
Feb. 6.....	41.85	34.00	24.50	113%

Washington's New Feed Bill

Interstate shippers of animal and poultry feeds are fighting the new feed bill offered as House bill 240 in the Washington state legislature. Section 14 of this bill would require the manufacturer to guarantee on the label the maximum percentage of moisture contained in any of his feed sold or offered for sale in the state of Washington.

Since feeds will react to atmospheric conditions in storage this ruling would prove difficult for many manufacturers to follow, particularly if they ship over a great distance.

A few years ago the federal department of agriculture conducted an experiment, shipping five carloads of wheat feed from Minneapolis to five different sections of the country. Moisture readings on each of the five carloads were taken at time of shipment and found to be the same. But after the feed had been in storage for a few months at points of destination, considerable difference was noted in the moisture contents of the different carloads. Wheat feed moved to the South and Southeast was found to have lost a considerable part of its moisture, feed moved into moist sections of the country was found to have acquired additional moisture.

Feed interests are taking a vigorous stand against the moisture factor in Washington's latest feed bill; anticipating that should it stay in the bill, and be successful of passage, feed manufacturers will be able to protect themselves only by stating on the labels of shipments into Washington an abnormally high percentage of moisture that will not be supported in moisture tests. The condition would be aggravated in the case of kiln dried products, such as gluten feed, vegetable and animal protein concentrates, which are frequently included among the ingredients used in mixing a feed.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Oats for Chickens

D. C. Kennard and V. D. Chamberlin have found that oats rations, regardless of the form of oats fed or the method of feeding, were decidedly superior to yellow corn rations without oats for egg production. Germinated oats gave good hatchability of eggs. Hulled oats were slightly better than other forms of oats from the standpoint of egg production and feed consumption. There was no evidence to support the belief that corn is superior to oats for the maintenance of body weight of layers. As much as 40 per cent of oats could be fed without ill effects on the birds.

Since employing the free-choice system of feeding whole oats, troubles with feather picking, cannibalism, and pick-outs have largely disappeared, even where chicks or laying pullets were subjected to very severe conditions of confinement.

The oats could be fed in a variety of ways, but the inclusion of a large amount in a yellow corn ration led to a deficiency of vitamin A. This deficiency could be corrected by providing other sources of this vitamin, such as cod-liver oil or succulent green feed. —Ohio Experiment Station's Bimonthly Bulletin 181.

Minerals in Poultry Feed

Whenever combinations of dried milk and meat scrap or fish scrap are used it should be borne in mind that these feeds are liberally supplied with minerals. When chicks are raised in confinement using the "80-20" ration with liquid milk, it is customary to use five pounds (approximately 3.6% of the ration) of chick size raw bone grits. In recent years the supply of this material has not been sufficient to meet the demand. When the chick size raw bone is not available then a good grade of meat and bone scrap, meat scrap, or fish meal may be used. As a rule the raw bone will contain a little less than half as much protein and a little more than twice as much mineral (calcium phosphate) as meat scrap. A ration that carried 8% of meat scrap may contain more bone than a ration of yellow corn, 80 pounds; middlings, 20 pounds; raw bone, 5 pounds; limestone grit, 5 pounds; salt, 1 pound; and skim milk to drink. The mistake should never be made of substituting steam bone meal pound for pound for raw bone.

A ration of corn, middlings, milk, and salt will produce good results if chicks are allowed to run out into the sunshine in the late spring and summer. Such a ration is too low in calcium if the chicks are brooded inside. Several trials have shown that late April or early May chicks can be raised from baby chicks to maturity on the simple ration above if they can run out into the sunshine as in a sand-gravel yard. Inside chicks require more mineral.

Even though good chicks may be raised without limestone grit or other calcium carbonate carrier such as oyster shell or clam shell, yet it seems to be good insurance to add at least 2% of one of these materials to chick rations. The use of five pounds as in the "80-20" mixture is undoubtedly ample and is, of course, approximately 3.6% of the ration.

As has been previously reported, good chicks have been grown at the Station with rations that did not contain any common salt (sodium chloride) addition. Rations that carried as much as 5% of common salt appear to be mildly injurious. It is true that generous supplies of chlorine are needed to make hydrochloric acid in the stomach which aids in protein digestion. The results secured seem to show quite definitely that it is well to add from one-half to one pound of salt to each hundred pounds of chick mash.—Wis. Bull. 434.

Hens Eat Pellets Quickly

Claims that the digestive systems of hens get needed rest thru pellet feeding are made by pellet feed enthusiasts.

Mash fed birds require three hours at the mash hoppers to consume four ounces of feed, the average daily consumption of a laying hen. Since hens will not stay at the hopper and eat constantly for so great a period, they spend frequent periods at the hopper, keeping their digestive systems working overtime.

Hens eat pellets more rapidly. The problem of swallowing is simplified and made natural. Four ounces of feed can be consumed in 14 minutes. Consequently pellet hoppers are not crowded, and the digestive systems of laying birds get needed natural rest periods.

Mixing Chick Rations

In mixing chick rations only good quality materials should be used. For instance, if yellow corn is used it must be sweet and clean. If good quality yellow corn is not available then some other grain that is good quality should be used. It is easy to demonstrate that two mixtures can be made using the same formula and if the one mixture is made with poor quality materials the results will be unsatisfactory no matter how good the formula.

Chick Starter Rations

LIQUID MILK COMBINATIONS The "80-20" for Inside Chicks

Yellow corn	80 lbs.
Standard middlings	20 lbs.
Chick size raw bone*	5 lbs.
Chick size limestone grit or oyster shell	5 lbs.
Salt	1 lb.
Cod liver oil	2 lbs.
Milk to drink	

*If raw bone is not available, use 5 lbs. of meat and bone scraps.

The "80-20" for Range Chicks

Yellow corn	80 lbs.
Standard middlings	20 lbs.
Salt	1 lb.
Milk to drink	
Green grass range	

The Simplicity Mixture

Yellow corn	50 lbs.
Wheat	50 lbs.
Milk to drink	
Green grass range	

Many other combinations may be made, using farm grains and liquid milk.

DRIED MILK COMBINATIONS

Wisconsin No. 2

Ground yellow corn	45 lbs.
Pure wheat bran	15 lbs.
Pure standard middlings	15 lbs.
Meat scrap	8 lbs.
Dried milk	8 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal	5 lbs.
Oyster shell or limestone grit	1.5 lbs.
Granite grit	1.5 lbs.
Iodized stock salt	0.5 lbs.
Cod liver or sardine oil	0.5 lbs.

Ration 6E

Ground yellow corn	45 lbs.
Pure bran	15 lbs.
Pure standard middlings	15 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal	5 lbs.
Dried milk	5 lbs.
Meat scrap	5 lbs.
Soybean oil meal	5 lbs.
Limestone grit	2 lbs.
Granite grit	2 lbs.
Iodized stock salt	0.5 lbs.
Cod liver or sardine oil	0.5 lbs.

Wisconsin 6C

Ground yellow corn	30 lbs.
Ground barley	30 lbs.
Ground oats	20 lbs.
Meat scrap	8 lbs.
Dried milk	8 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal	5 lbs.
Salt	0.5 lbs.
Cod liver oil	0.5 lbs.

Ration 3C

Ground yellow corn	45 lbs.
Pure bran	15 lbs.
Pure standard middlings	15 lbs.
Alfalfa leaf meal	5 lbs.
Dried milk	5 lbs.
Meat scrap	5 lbs.
Fish meal	5 lbs.
Limestone grit	2 lbs.
Granite grit	2 lbs.
Iodized stock salt	0.5 lbs.
Cod liver oil	0.5 lbs.

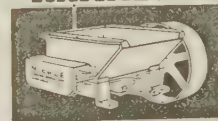
Alfalfa Packed in Dry Ice

Alfalfa hay packed in a silo with dry ice last Oct. 3 was found to have retained its bright green color and fresh appearance, but had kept only 29 per cent of its normal carotin, or vitamin A carrier, when the silo was opened by Prof. Oscar Erf of Ohio State University late last month.

Dr. O. L. Inman, Antioch College biologist, who directed analyses of the samples taken, asserted: "Further experimentation with dry ice at lower temperatures is needed to determine whether still more carotin can be retained and the alfalfa still kept acceptable to the exacting palates of dairy herds."

"The use of a partial vacuum plus dry ice, as is now being tested by Professor Erf on a New York farm, may eventually give much better results."

EAR CORN AND SMALL GRAIN HAMMER MILL FEEDER

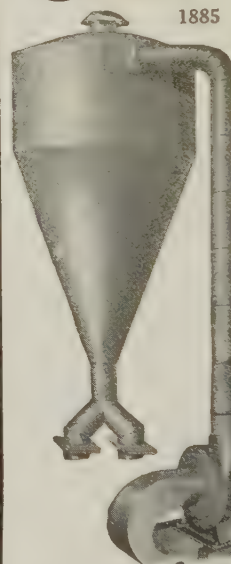


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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

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Concrete Country Elevator and Feed Mill

A grain elevator and feed mill built entirely of concrete has been erected at Pemberville, O., by the Pemberville Elevator Co.

The corn is elevated by a large leg having steel casings and equipped with 14x7 salem cups, receiving from a No. 23 Western Sheller in the basement and delivering to a No. 32 Western Gyrating Cleaner above the bins. Below the cleaner is a 10-duct Hall Distributor with a spout to each of the bins and also a spout to the 5-bu. Richardson Scale. From this scale the grain is discharged to the car thru an 8 in. well casing, equipped with a flexible loading spout. A large dump sink under the driveway is equipped with a chain drag for conveying grain to the sheller or large leg.

The small grain leg has 8x5 K. I. Willis DP cups 10-inch centers over a 36-inch pulley. Grain to this leg is from a McMillen Gravity Dump in the driveway. From this leg grain is taken to a No. 13 Eureka Receiving Separator on the cleaner floor above the bins. Below this cleaner is another Hall 10-duct distributor with spouts to each bin and to the automatic scale. Grain from both legs can by-pass both cleaners and go direct to the Hall Distributors.

The feed grinding department has a specially constructed driveway, the grain for grinding being dumped by a type A McMillen Truck Dump into a sink where it is conveyed by a chain drag to either the Western Warehouse Combined Sheller and Cleaner, or to the crusher, or direct to the steel leg and elevated to either of the two 50-bu. hoppers above the grinder. A magnetic separator is installed between the leg and the hoppers above the grinder to catch all tramp iron.

A 24-inch attrition mill with two 25-h.p. direct connected motors takes care of the grinding. The ground feed is elevated by a Kelly Duplex Blower to the collector on the roof of the structure. It then can be sacked

direct, or go to either the half ton Kelly Duplex Vertical Mixer, or to the one ton modern horizontal mixer, or it can be returned direct to the customer's truck in bulk. It can also be taken thru the mixer and taken in bulk to the customer's truck.

Sacked grain for grinding can be delivered to the sheller, crusher, or to the leg to grinding hoppers thru openings in the grinding room floor.

Access to the top of the elevator is by an electric manlift, with a steel ladder for emergency.

A 20-ton Fairbanks 28x9 ft. Truck Scale together with a Printomatic Weigher was installed alongside the office building.

All heads and machines are equipped with roller bearings. Each unit is driven by motors with speed reducers direct connected.

As nearly fireproof as possible this plant was designed and built by A. Clemans Const. Co.

Corn Millers Oppose Second-Hand Bags

At Chicago, Jan. 27, the semi-annual meeting of the American Corn Millers Federation, found an increase in membership from 23 to 44, discussed the hominy feed situation and decided that members should discontinue filling customers' second-hand bags with hominy feeds. While some have already eliminated this practice, others have been charging 50c a ton for this service.

Competition in the East from Argentine hominy feed meal caused appointment of R. C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and J. Mullen and C. Juve, Battle Creek, Mich., to a com'te to study this condition.

The Chicago Board of Trade's Pres., Kenneth Templeton, guest speaker at the luncheon, said demand for white corn grows annually, and most of the 1,000,000 to 1,250,000 bus. in the Chicago territory has already been sold.

An experimental mill installed by Iowa's Agricultural College at Ames, has encouraged

white corn growing, said Pres. Max Miller, Omaha, but individual companies must distribute pamphlets or otherwise promote increased acreages of white corn. A vote decided the Federation to publish a folder on the subject.

Corvallis, Ore.—The Oregon Field Service Men's Club met at the Oregon State College Feb. 5 to hear a lecture on electrical appliances used in the poultry producing world. Many feed men attended.

A chicken's gizzard is a very efficient grinder. In 1784 Spallanzani found that a hen's gizzard, empty of grit, could bend and wear down sharp pieces of steel, yet remain uninjured. The grinding pressure of the gizzard exceeds 500 lbs.

Agricultural Chemists, processors and engineers will meet at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 26, to consider conversion of farm grown materials into useful products, sponsors being the Farm Chemurgic Council and two engineering societies.



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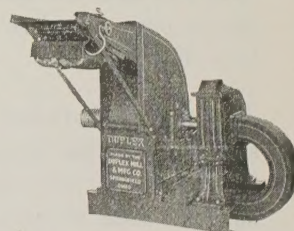
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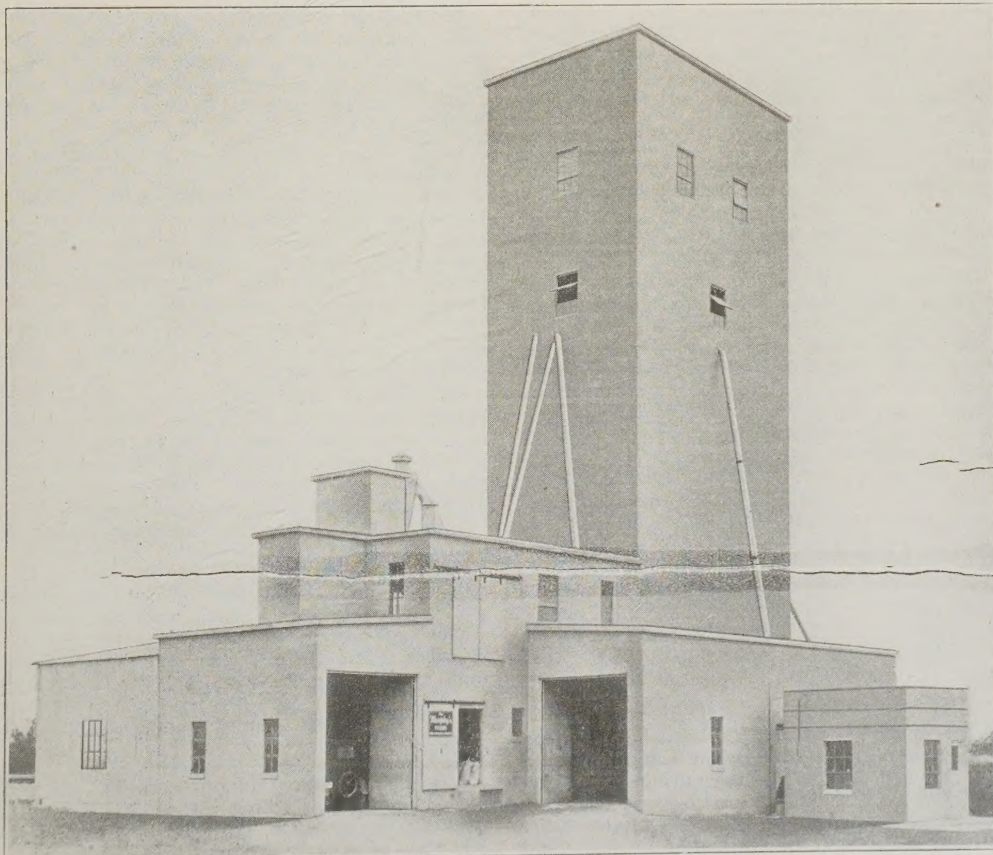
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Farm Mixing of Feed Unsatisfactory

Even if a stock-keeper has clear and convinced ideas about his rations and how they should be composed, he most likely has no adequate facilities for the correct weighing and thoro mixing of the various ingredients.

If he has to leave the work of feed preparing to his men he has no certainty that the proportions are being kept according to his instructions.

When farm-mixed rations are checked, they are often found to differ from the proportions decided upon, and this may lead either to waste on the one hand or to insufficient feeding on the other, with disappointing return in milk, carcasses or eggs as a result. Sometimes a farmer may find he has run out of an important item of a ration, and until he has been able to restock, feeding will be ill-balanced, and probably unprofitable. Moreover, the farmer can always have the rations mixed by the provender merchant (grain and feed dealer) analyzed in order to see that they conform to the guarantee under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Substitute an equal weight of grain for oats for each working horse, for example, and the ploughman soon notices less pulling power, because 13¼ lbs. of bran are needed to take the place of 10 lbs. of oats. If, on the other hand, maize has to be substituted wholly or in part for oats, 7½ lbs. of maize will take the place of 10 lbs. of oats. To use lb. of one for lb. of the other is to overfeed and to make a horse fat and sluggish. But not all farm hands are aware of such facts, and indeed should not be expected to keep them in mind. After all, the value of a feeding stuff depends not upon the quantity consumed, or the percentage of the nutritive constituents present, but upon the extent to which the latter can be digested and absorbed by the alimentary canal and utilized by the living tissues.

Food mixing on a barn floor with the aid of a shovel has been carried on for centuries, but even care and labor do not achieve as perfect a blend as can be secured from a machine mixer in a fraction of the time. In hand-mixed rations containing such a highly concentrated and essential food as white-fish meal, for instance, there is no small risk of some animals or birds receiving far more than their share and of others having too little.

When a ready mixed ration is bought from the provender merchant, weighed and mixed exactly according to requirements, then every pound of it contains its proper proportions and there is only one item for the farmer to re-order instead of four, five or more.

Because proportions of the different meals necessary vary so that five or six times as much of one meal may be required daily as of another, there is also a big likelihood that on the farm some foodstuffs may become very stale before the supply is exhausted. No one knows better than the provender merchant how unsatisfactory is stale food from all points of view. It frequently affects animals' appetites, and is sometimes the cause of serious illness. Storage conditions, too, are not all they should be on many farms, and not infrequently the purchasing of a large quantity of meal entails losses in storage through damp and vermin which more than outweigh the gains from buying in bulk.

In view of such facts, the mixing of rations for local sale is an enterprise well worth the consideration of all who supply live stock farmers.—E. Ranford, in *The London Miller*.

Missouri Valley feeders have been paying way above \$1 for corn, while Canadian feeders have been getting Argentine corn temporarily free of duty; and in this connection cattle imports into the United States were valued at \$10,502,448, during the 11 months ending Dec. 1, against \$8,136,052 during the corresponding months of 1934-35.

Suggestions for Horse Feed

The old, reliable horse ration of oats and timothy or prairie hay is no more safe against the changing times than any other ration, and it has been pretty badly damaged by some dollars-and-cents tests on hard-working horses. In one series of team records, it was found that an idle horse on unlimited hay and a light feed of oats actually eats \$40 to \$50 worth more feed a year than one working seven days a week!

LIMIT THE HAY.—The main idea of the newer rations is one that seems extreme to many farmers at first thought: To feed less hay. One feeding a day, at work or idle, is enough. For horses of average size on the farm, feed 12 to 13 lbs. of timothy, prairie or mixed hay, or 10 lbs. of alfalfa or clover. (This limit is the secret of the great success of alfalfa and clover hay for horses in the West.) Horses have actually gained weight in the busy season on this limit of hay.

A farmer in Connecticut was persuaded to try the new plan, although he was skeptical, and according to reports his saving amounted to \$168 a year per team. The largest part of this was the saving on hay. Although this is a report from a district where most feed is bought and perhaps is out of line for most conditions, there is no doubt that the average farmer can make a saving that is well worth considering. The Connecticut authorities claim that an average saving of \$100 a year per team can be made in their state, where a large number of farmers have tested this plan and kept records of feed cost.

Then for the hard working season, supplement the hay with a modern grain mixture just as in feeding other stock. For the remaining six or eight months of the year, farm horses can be kept in fine condition with no grain at all, with alfalfa or clover hay, by adding 3 to 5 lbs. straw or corn stover and 12 to 15 lbs. silage. With grass hay, also feed 1 lb. of linseed meal a day to provide protein. Add a little diluted molasses as an appetizer. Some even do light cultivating on this ration with no grain.

WORKING GRAIN MIXTURE.—The grain mixture for hard working horses need not contain a large proportion of oats. In the corn belt, 6 parts corn, 4 parts oats, 1 part linseed meal is a balanced ration, with timothy or prairie hay.

In the East, hominy or ground barley may be substituted for corn. In barley growing sections, crushed barley is 10% more valuable for horses than crushed oats in a mixed ration. Linseed meal is almost always used in mixed rations with limited hay (non-legume). 10% linseed meal, 30% bran, and 60% corn is a ration used by some with grass hay, but others consider it too laxative. With limited alfalfa or clover hay, feed 50% corn or hominy, 50% crushed oats or barley.

Ear corn is well-known as a safe feed for horses, but shelled or ground corn must be mixed with lighter feeds such as bran or oats as recommended. Corn is lower in protein and also needs a supplement. Then it is just as satisfactory as oats and costs considerably less.

Linseed meal alone, on a straight ration of oats and grass hay, decidedly improves the ration. 1 to 1½ lbs. a day replaces 3 to 4 lbs. of oats, at much lower cost. It not only makes a laxative, regulating feed, with the correct amount of protein, but also gives the horse a bright eye and a shiny coat, with quick shedding in the spring. With ear corn and grass hay, it shows an even greater profit. (Moisten linseed meal with diluted molasses when fed alone.)

Winnipeg, Can.—Canadian mills ground 67,964,049 bus. of wheat into 14,957,875 bbls. of flour during 1936, compared with 63,971,880 bus. of wheat, producing 14,213,108 bbls. of flour in 1935.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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Regulation of the Futures Market

In the last session of Congress there was enacted the Commodity Exchange Act, which, from a practical viewpoint, puts in the hands of the Sec'y of Agriculture or a commission consisting of the Sec'y of Agriculture, the Sec'y of Commerce and the Attorney General certain controls of the commodity exchanges for many of our principal agricultural commodities, and certain controls of the users thereof, both member and non-member. Power to license and revoke licenses of those members engaged in the handling of contracts for future delivery, is given in the act.

Control of undue fluctuation of markets for contracts for future delivery is contemplated thru the power given the commission to fix after hearings, the quantity of any one commodity that any one speculator may be long or short at any one time, and, further, the amount of any one commodity that any one speculator may buy or sell on a given day.

To an inexperienced person this might seem like reasonable regulation, but because of its human and legal elements it creates one of the imponderables that may cause a speculator to minimize or entirely avoid participation in the market, and it places upon the three cabinet officers to whom the power is delegated, a responsibility of which I am sure they must be deeply conscious, for upon the wisdom of their determinations depends whether or not future contract markets for many commodities will be permitted to have the liquidity essential to their efficient operation. What I am about to say should not in any way be construed as a criticism of the gentlemen to whom is allotted this difficult task, but it is my considered opinion that it would have been more prudent and more effective to have required the regulation of markets by the determinations of men within the markets who could fit self-regulation to changing conditions more expeditiously and possibly more effectively than can be done under the statute.

Within themselves the commodity exchanges thru the years have evolved what I feel it is correct to term "voluntary self-regulation." By this I mean that there has been a continually growing understanding on the part of members of the exchanges that they must so serve the public and so conduct their relations with the public, that public approval will be secured. To this end business conduct com'ites have been established in many of the principal exchanges, and year by year the scope of supervision and control of these com'ites has been expanded. For many years the Chicago Board of Trade has required that members doing business for others should at least twice each year file a questionnaire statement with its business conduct com'ite. Starting with what was practically only a financial statement, this requirement has been expanded until now the questionnaire statement and answers to supplementary questions disclose to the auditors of the business conduct com'ite, a graphic picture of the member's position, not only in the sense of the ledger balance items, but also the volume of open interest for customers, the member's own open interest, if any, the standing and volume of open transactions for accounts in deficit, if any, the volume and standing of accounts adequately margined, and much other information that will give the auditors a clear and graphic picture of the member's condition.

Careful analysis is made and charges against the member's capital are made for unsecured debit balances, for accounts in deficit when figured to the market, for accounts that are undermargined, and such other items as in the auditor's opinion warrant a deduction from capital for the sound determination of the member's

net working capital. If the auditor's determination of net working capital reveals an amount that seems inadequate for the member's volume of business, the situation is brought to the attention of the chairman of the business conduct committee for his decision, and the chairman, if he deems it necessary, may refer the situation to the entire committee for their decision. In either event if the decision is that the member requires more working capital, he is ordered to supply it, and careful check is made to see that the order is complied with.

Insofar as members of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago doing business for others are concerned, I do not believe if the requirements of the business conduct committee are fully met there is any jeopardy to their customers or to the public from any normal

event, provided that the questionnaire return they are required to make is truthfully and accurately compiled, and stern discipline should quickly follow the discovery of misrepresentation.

I am taking time to make this lengthy explanation to demonstrate that by self-regulation an earnest effort has been made to control speculation thru required minimum margins and the functioning of business conduct com'lites made effective by exchange rules. It is my sincere opinion that as the self-regulation I have outlined progresses and expands in good faith, as I believe it will, the problem of market controls and public relations can be more efficiently and effectively solved by groups of men intimately informed of trade situations and varying needs, than can be done by inflexible statutes enacted by public bodies.

[illegible]

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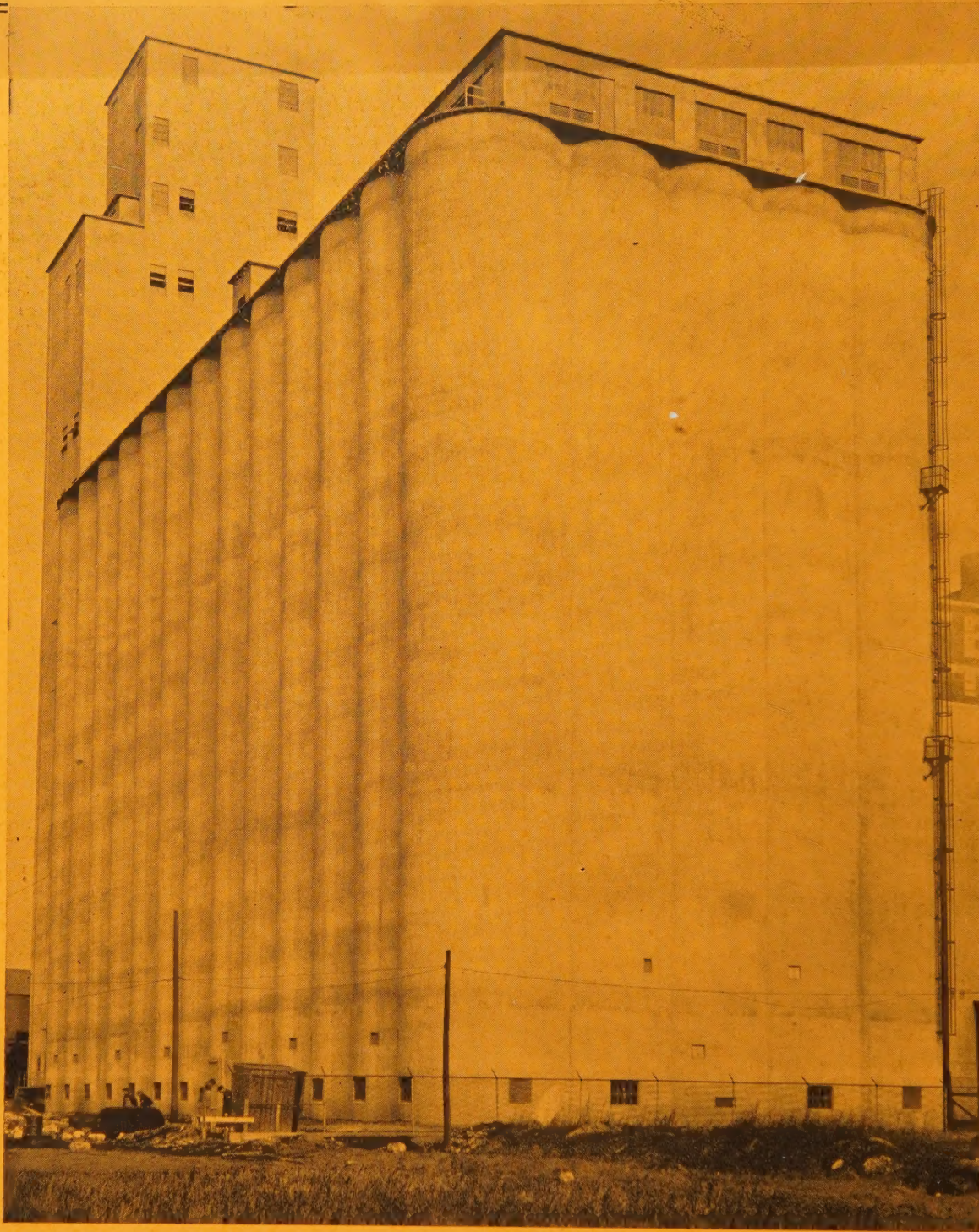
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